

Period 3:

Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450

Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

Although Afro-Eurasia and the Americas remained separate from one another, this era witnessed a deepening and widening of old and new networks of human interaction within and across regions. The results were unprecedented concentrations of wealth and the intensification of cross-cultural exchanges. Innovations in transportation, state policies, and mercantile practices contributed to the expansion and development of commercial networks, which in turn served as conduits for cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies. Pastoral or nomadic groups played a key role in creating and sustaining these networks. Expanding networks fostered greater interregional borrowing, while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. The prophet Muhammad promoted Islam, a new major monotheistic religion at the start of this period. It spread quickly through practices of trade, warfare, and diffusion characteristic of this period.

I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.

A. *Existing trade* routes flourished and promoted the growth of powerful *new trading cities*.

Required examples of ***existing trade routes***:

- The Silk Roads
- The Mediterranean Sea
- The Trans-Saharan
- The Indian Ocean basins

Teach one illustrative example of ***new trading cities***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Novgorod
- Timbuktu
- The Swahili city-states
- Hangzhou
- Calicut
- Baghdad
- Melaka
- Venice
- Tenochtitlan
- Cahokia

B. New trade routes centering on Mesoamerica and the Andes developed.

Teach one illustrative example of *luxury goods*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Silk and cotton textiles
- Porcelain
- Spices
- Precious metals and gems
- Slaves
- Exotic animals

C. The growth of interregional trade in *luxury goods* was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including more sophisticated *caravan organization*; use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and *new forms of credit and monetization*.

Teach one illustrative example of caravan organization, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Caravanserais
- Camel saddles

Teach one illustrative example of new forms of credit and monetization, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Bills of exchange
- Credit
- Checks
- Banking houses

D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by *state practices*, *trading organizations*, and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal in China.

Teach one illustrative example of ***state practices***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Minting of coins
- Use of paper money

Teach one illustrative example of ***trading organizations***, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- Hanseatic League

E. The expansion of *empires* facilitated Trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.

Required examples of ***empires***:

- China
- The Byzantine Empire
- The Caliphates
- The Mongols

II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.

Teach one illustrative example of ***environmental knowledge and technological adaptations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The way Scandinavian Vikings used their longships to travel in coastal and open waters as well as in rivers and estuaries
- The way the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara
- The way Central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes

A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on *environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it*.

B. Some *migrations* had a *significant environmental impact*.

Required examples of ***migration and their environmental impact***:

- The migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa
- The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands

Teach one illustrative example of the ***diffusion of languages***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The spread of Bantu languages including Swahili
- The spread of Turkic and Arabic languages

C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the *diffusion of languages* throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.

III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.

A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries.

B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up *diasporic communities* where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.

Teach one illustrative example of ***diasporic communities***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region
- Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia
- Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia
- Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads

C. The writings of certain *interregional travelers* illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.

Teach one illustrative example of ***interregional travelers***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Ibn Battuta
- Marco Polo
- Xuanzang

Teach one illustrative example of the ***diffusion of literary, artistic and cultural traditions***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The influence of Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in East Asia
- Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia
- Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia
- Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean America

D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the *diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions*.

Teach one illustrative example of the ***diffusion of scientific and technological traditions***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars
- The return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia
- The spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe

E. Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of *scientific and technological traditions*.

IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.

- A. *New foods and agricultural techniques* were adopted in populated areas.
- B. The spread of epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed the well established paths of trade and military conquest.

Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

State formation in this era demonstrated remarkable continuity, innovation and diversity in various regions. In Afro-Eurasia, some states attempted, with differing degrees of success, to preserve or revive imperial structures, while smaller, less centralized states continued to develop. The expansion of Islam introduced a new concept — the Caliphate — to Afro-Eurasian statecraft. Pastoral peoples in Eurasia built powerful and distinctive empires that integrated people and institutions from both the pastoral and agrarian worlds. In the Americas, powerful states developed in both Mesoamerica and the Andean region.

I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.

- A. Following the collapse of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties — Sui, Tang, and Song — combined *traditional sources of power and legitimacy with innovations* better suited to the current circumstances.

Teach one illustrative example of ***new foods and agricultural techniques***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Bananas in Africa
- New rice varieties in East Asia
- The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus throughout Dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin

Teach one illustrative example of ***traditional sources of power and legitimacy***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Patriarchy
- Religion
- Land-owning elites

Teach one illustrative example of ***innovations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- New methods of taxation
- Tributary systems
- Adaptation of religious institutions.

Teach one illustrative example of **Islamic states**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Abbasids
- Muslim Iberia
- Delhi Sultanates

Teach one illustrative example of **city-states**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- In the Italian peninsula
- In East Africa
- In Southeast Asia
- In the Americas

Teach one illustrative example of such **synthesis by states**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Persian traditions that influenced Islamic states
- Chinese traditions that influenced states in Japan

B. In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various *Islamic states*, the Mongol Khanates, *city-states*, and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan.

C. Some states *synthesized local and borrowed traditions*.

D. In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach: Networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica (“Aztecs”) and Inca.

II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant *technological and cultural transfers*.

Required examples of *technological and cultural transfers*:

- Between Tang China and the Abbasids
- Across the Mongol empires
- During the Crusades

Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes. Productivity rose in both agriculture and industry. Rising productivity supported population growth and urbanization but also strained environmental resources and at times caused dramatic demographic swings. Shifts in production and the increased volume of trade also stimulated new labor practices, including adaptation of existing patterns of free and coerced labor. Social and gender structures evolved in response to these changes.

I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.

A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to *technological innovations*.

Teach one illustrative example of ***technological innovations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Champa rice varieties
- The chinampa field systems
- *Waru waru* agricultural techniques in the Andean areas
- Improved terracing techniques
- The horse collar

B. In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.

C. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.

II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

A. *Multiple factors* contributed to the declines of urban areas in this period.

Required examples of *these factors*:

- Invasions
- Disease
- The decline of agricultural productivity
- The Little Ice Age

B. *Multiple factors* contributed to urban revival.

Required examples of *these factors*:

- The end of invasions
- The availability of safe and reliable transport
- The rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300
- Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population
- Greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth

C. While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as governmental, religious, and commercial centers, many older cities declined at the same time that numerous new cities emerged to take on these established roles.

III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.

A. As in the previous period, there were many forms of *labor organization*.

Required examples of forms of ***labor organization***:

- Free peasant agriculture
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Craft production and guild organization
- Various forms of coerced and unfree labor
- Government-imposed labor taxes
- Military obligations

B. As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan, and Southeast Asia.

C. New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the *mit'a* in the Inca Empire. *Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts.* The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean.

Teach one illustrative example of ***regions where free peasants revolted***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- China
- The Byzantine Empire

D. The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.

Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750

Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

The interconnection of the Eastern and Western hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging marked a key transformation of this period. Technological innovations helped to make transoceanic connections possible. Changing patterns of long-distance trade included the global circulation of some commodities and the formation of new regional markets and financial centers. Increased transregional and global trade networks facilitated the spread of religion and other elements of culture as well as the migration of large numbers of people. Germs carried

Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 to c. 1450 CE

Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

- 3.1 How did trade networks in the post-Classical Era compare to the Classical Era?
 - 3.1.0.1 What new technologies, governmental policies, and merchant activities accompanied these developments?
 - 3.1.0.2 What role did pastoral and nomadic groups play in these trade networks?
- 3.1.I How did the physical size of post-Classical trade networks compare to the previous era?
 - 3.1.I.A What Classical era trade networks continued during the post-classical era, and which new cities were added during the post-Classical era?
 - 3.1.I.B What new trade network(s) developed in this era?
 - 3.1.I.C What new technologies enabled the growth of inter-regional trade networks?
 - 3.1.I.D What factors encouraged commercial growth in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.8.E How did the expansion of empires & trade networks affect the relationship between peoples inside vs. outside those “zones?”
- 3.1.II What were the effects of migration in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.II.A What basic understandings of environment and technology did post-classical traders need to conduct their business?
 - 3.1.II.B What were the environmental effects of migration in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.II.C What were the linguistic effects of migration in the post-classical era?
- 3.1.III How did trade networks as a whole develop in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.III.A Why and where did Muslim trade networks change in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.III.B What institutions did merchants create to foster both trade and cultural diffusion in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.III.C How well did post-classical societies know and understand each other?
 - 3.1.III.D How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions?
 - 3.1.III.E How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?
- 3.1.IV What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?
 - 3.1.IV.A What new foods, crops, and agricultural practices diffused in the post-classical era?
 - 3.1.IV.B What diseases and pathogens also spread via post-classical trade networks?

Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

- 3.2 How did state formations develop in the post-classical era?
 - 3.2.I.A How did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?
 - 3.2.I.B What new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?
 - 3.2.I.C How & where did governmental diffusion occur in the post-classical era?
 - 3.2.I.D How did states in the Americas develop in the post-classical era?
- 3.2.II What technological and cultural exchanges did states encourage in the post-classical era?

Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

- 3.3 What were the overall worldwide economic trends in the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.I.A What new innovations affected agriculture in the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.I.B How and why did crops migrate during the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.I.C How did textile and porcelain production develop in the post-classical era?
- 3.3.II Why did some post-classical urban areas decline, while others prospered and grew?
 - 3.3.II.C What roles did cities play in their societies during the post-classical era?
- 3.3.III How did social and labor systems develop during the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.III.A What pre-existing labor systems continued through the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.III.B How did social and gender hierarchies develop in the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.III.C What new labor forms developed in the post-classical era?
 - 3.3.III.D Who did some gender roles and family structures change in the post-classical era?

600-1450 CE

Black Death	Khan/ Khanates
<i>Bushido</i>	<i>Kow tow</i>
Caliphate	Little Ice Age
<i>Chinampa</i>	Manorialism
Chivalry	<i>Mit'a</i>
Christendom	Neoconfucianism
Civil service exam system/examination system	Nobility/daimyo/zamindars
Crusades/ Crusading movement	Papacy
Dar al-Islam	<i>Quipu</i>
Diffusion of scientific and tech. traditions (printing and gunpowder, spread of cotton, sugar & citrus, turn of Greek science/philosophy to W Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia)	<i>Samurai</i> /Salaried samurai
Entrepôt	Serfs/Serfdom
Feudalism/ decentralized government	<i>Sharia</i>
Fiefs	<i>Shia/Shiite</i>
Gentry	Southernization (Lynda Shaffer)
Grand Canal in China.	<i>Sufi</i>
Great Warming Period (800-1300)	Sultan
<i>Griots</i>	<i>Sunni</i>
Guilds	Swahili
<i>Hajj</i>	Tax farming
Hanseatic League	Terraces
	Synthesized
	Tribute collection/Tributary systems
	<i>Ulama</i>

1450-1750 CE

Absolutism	<i>Encomienda</i>
Astrolabe	Enlightenment
Atlantic slave trade	<i>Hacienda</i>
Balance of power	<i>harem</i>
Biological diffusion	Indentured servitude
<i>Boyars</i>	Janissaries
codices	Joint-stock companies
colonies/colonization/colonial administrations	Literacy
Columbian Exchange	Local resistance (e.g. Food riots/Samurai revolts/Peasant uprisings)
Conduits	Manila galleons
<i>Conquistadores</i>	Maroon
<i>Creoles/Criollos</i>	Mercantile practices/Mercantilism
Debt Peonage	<i>Mestizo</i>
<i>Devshirme</i>	<i>Mulattoes</i>
Dhimmi	Middle Passage
Divine right	

Change Analysis Chart (600-1450 CE)

Name _____

Regional and Transregional Interactions

Score / 20

Hour _____

May 6, 2010

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities	Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes		
1. Human-Environ Interaction (Demography, disease, migration technology)				
2. Culture (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)				
3. Politics (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)				

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities	Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes		
4. Economics (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)				
5. Social (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)				

600-1450		
Person/People	Vocabulary	Event
Bantus	south-pointing needle	Abbasid Caliphate
Charlemagne	caesaropapism	<i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i>
Heian Japan	caravan	Crusades
Justinian	cyrillic	Grand Canal
Maya	equal field system	Holy Roman Empire
Ming Dynasty	excommunicate	Kievan Rus
Muhammad	investiture controversy	Medieval Europe
Prince Vladimir	kinship groups	Neoconfucianism
Song Dynasty	maize	Popol Vuh
Sufis	Scholar Bureaucrat	sub-Saharan migrations
Tang Taizong	scholasticism	Sultanate of Delhi
Thomas Aquinas	seppuku	<i>The Tale of Genji</i>
Urban II	sharia	Yongle Encyclopedia

600-1450			
Person/People	Vocabulary	Event	Year (Extra Credit)

600 CE to 1450 CE

Snapshot

end of Eurasian Classical Period empires, except Byzantine Empire
Tang dynasty – peak, then decline of Buddhism in China
early Ghana Empire - first west African complex, urban culture
polytheistic and animist North Africa and Middle East
expanding transregional trade routes, interactions
early feudalistic, western Europe after fall of Western Roman Empire
relative cultural and technological backwater
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania
start of decline of Teotihuacán in Central Mexico
“Classical” period Mayan city-states
early “Classical Period” Anasazi culture in North America

Events and Patterns

origin and diffusion of Islam
Turkic conquest of India (creating Muslim, Delhi Sultanate)
rise and decline of Mali
diffusion of Indian mathematics to Arabs
Vikings exploration and dispersed settlements
infrastructure building (ie., Grand Canal in China)
new trading organizations (ie., Hanseatic League)
Swahili (Bantu and Arab) syncretism
Song China technology, iron and steel production
Mongol conquest of Song China, much of Eurasia
travels of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo
gradual nomadic Turkic conquest of fragmented Abbasid
Caliphate (including Persia, Baghdad, Byzantine Emp.)
Crusades
Black Death
rise of Aztec and Inca empires
new labor systems: feudal serfs, mit'a (Inca Empire)

Key Concepts

Expansion and intensification of trade, communication, and exchange networks: Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean sea lanes
Continuity and innovation of state (political units) forms and interactions: Islamic Caliphate; Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties; Byzantine, Aztec, & Inca empires; Delhi Sultanate
Increased economic production and its consequences:
Champa rice, chinampas, Andes terracing, horse collar
Chinese, Persian, and Indian textiles and porcelain
Indian dhows, Song China iron and steel production

Continuities

patriarchy – regional inequality increased
Bantu and Polynesian migrations
European and Japanese feudalism
major cities centers of trade, culture, political administration
slavery
transregional trade, interactions, and exchanges
Chinese cultural patterns and dynastic cycle
nomadic – complex urban societies interactions: trade, conflict
mixture of African agricultural, nomadic, and urban cultures
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania

**600–1450 Time Period – 22% of the Exam
Cram Packet**

Nature and causes of changes in the world history framework leading up to 600–1450 as a period:

Major events which caused change:

- Islam emerges; Islamic empire emerges
- Industrial Revolution in China (Sung dynasty)
- Spread of Neo-Confucianism (in China) – mixture of Confucianism with some Buddhism
- Schism in Christianity (when the east and the west churches divided into Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox Christianity; they divided over the issue of icons)
- Camels in Sahara – increased trade
- Black Death – decimated Europe's population, political, and economic systems
- Italian Renaissance – began the dominance of Europe in culture

Emergence of new empires and political systems

- Tang Dynasty (618 – 906) A merit-based bureaucracy -This system was well developed during the Han Dynasty, but the Tang made good use of it by recruiting government officials who were well educated, loyal, and efficient. Although powerful families used their resources to place relatives in government positions, most bureaucrats won their posts because of intellectual ability.
- Mongols
- Caliphate System – religious leader and the political leader one in the same
- Feudalism – King; Lords; Knights; Peasants

Continuities and breaks within the period (e.g. the impact of the Mongols on international contacts and on specific societies):

Why do historians think the following events created a new historical period?

- The Byzantine Empire remained a major factor. It held numerous different groups of peoples. Bureaucracy key to success – SIMILAR TO TANG
- The impact of the Viking raids – challenged Europeans to get better protection – begins European feudalism; invaded rural areas rather than large towns and cities
- The Crusades – Europeans travel to Holy Land – creating a desire to Eastern goods – leads to exploration
- Mongolian empires – new group of “invaders” – from Mongolia; under the leadership of Genghis Khan
- Mamluk rule in Egypt (non-Arab slaves in Egypt who overthrew the Egyptians)

2. *The Islamic World*

The rise and role of Dar al-Islam as a unifying cultural and economic force in Eurasia and Africa

- Islam was a unifying force in culture aspects of Eurasia and Africa – similar religion (Islam), similar language (Arabic), similar art (forbids art of humans so has a lot of geometric designs. COMPARE TO EUROPEAN CATHOLICISM)

Islamic political structures, notably the caliphate

- Caliphate was a theocracy with the political and religious leader the same. It included Sharia (Islamic Law).
- Sultanate – monarch

Islamic Arts, sciences, and technologies

Art:	Arabesque design – geometric designs; no human figures in art Miniature painting in Persia Poetry Mosques with domes, pillars, and minarets
Science:	Knowledge of earth rotating on its axis and revolving around the sun More accurate calendar than Europe's Improved astrolabe Medical treatises Use of steel for swords

Math: Contact with Chinese brought paper and printing to the Arab world
Algebra, Arabic numerals, decimal system, and concept of zero

Interregional networks and contacts

Development and shifts in interregional trade, technology, and cultural exchange:

Trans-Saharan trade

- Gold, ivory, slaves and spices from below the Sahara with salt, cloth, and metalware from the Sahara
- Across the Sahara between North Africa and Europe beyond to West Africa
- Aided the rise of African empires and kingdoms in West Africa and spread Islam through West Africa

Indian Ocean trade

- Slaves, ivory, gold, and iron from Africa; porcelain from China; pottery from Burma; cloth from India
- Major route between East Africa and Asia; made possible by the monsoons; traded with China through Arabs, Indians, Malaysians, and Indonesians; lasted until 1400s when direct trade began
- Brought prosperity to East Africa through the development of trading networks into the interior of the continent; set stage for the rise of African trading cities such as Sofala and Kilwa; Swahili, mix of Arabic and Bantu languages; brought Islam to coastal Bantu speakers

Silk routes

- Silks and porcelain from China; woolen and linen cloth, glass, horses, ivory from other trading partners
- Silk Road from China across Asia to Middle East
- Spread Buddhism and Christianity; spurred European interest in finding a water route to China

Missionary outreach of major religions

Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism all had missionaries traveling through Asia

Contacts between major religions, e.g. Islam and Buddhism, Christianity and Islam

- Islam and Buddhism – trade; peace
- Islam and Christianity – Crusades; war

Impact of Mongol empires

- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ Created the largest land empire in the world | ■ Paper money, banking, and letters of credit |
| ■ Spread other cultures | ■ Once areas were conquered a period of extended peace normally resulted |
| ■ Improved trade throughout Asia and eastern Europe | |

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MONGOLS

The Mongol invasions and conquests of the 13th century are arguably among the most influential set of events in world history. This nomadic group from Central Asia swept south and east, just as the Huns had done several centuries before. They conquered China, India, the Middle East, and the budding kingdom of Russia. As it is, the Mongols established and ruled the largest empire ever assembled in all of world history. Although their attacks at first disrupted the major trade routes, their rule eventually brought the Pax Mongolica, or a peace often compared to the Pax Romana established in ancient times across the Roman Empire.

THE RISE OF THE MONGOLS

The Mongols originated in the Central Asian steppes, or dry grasslands. They were pastoralists, organized loosely into kinship groups called clans. Their movement almost certainly began as they sought new pastures for their herds, as had so many of their predecessors. Many historians believe that a severe drought caused the initial movement, and that the Mongols' superior ability as horsemen sustained their successes.

Around 1200 CE, a Mongol khan (clan leader) named Temujin unified the clans under his leadership. His acceptance of the title Genghis Khan, or "universal leader" tells us something of his ambitions for his empire. Over the next 21 years, he led the Mongols in conquering much of Asia. Although he didn't conquer China in his lifetime, he cleared the way for its eventual defeat by Mongol forces. His sons and grandsons continued the conquests until the empire eventually reached its impressive size. Genghis Khan is

usually seen as one of the most talented military leaders in world history. He organized his warriors by the Chinese model into armies of 10,000, which were grouped into 1,000 man brigades, 100-man companies, and 10-man platoons. He ensured that all generals were either kinsmen or trusted friends, and they remained amazingly loyal to him. He used surprise tactics, like fake retreats and false leads, and developed sophisticated catapults and gunpowder charges.

The Mongols were finally stopped in Eurasia by the death of Ogodai, the son of Genghis Khan, who had become the Great Khan centered in Mongolia when his father died. At his death, all leaders from the empire went to the Mongol capital to select a replacement, and by the time this was accomplished, the invasion of Europe had lost its momentum. The Mongols were also contained in Islamic lands by the Mamluk armies of Egypt, who had been enslaved by the Abbasid Caliphate. These forces matched the Mongols in horsemanship and military skills, and defeated them in battle in 1260 before the Mongols could reach the Dardanelle strait. The Mongol leader Hulegu decided not to press for further expansion.

THE MONGOL ORGANIZATION

The Mongol invasions disrupted all major trade routes, but Genghis Khan's sons and grandsons organized the vast empire in such a way that the routes soon recovered. They formed four Khanates, or political organizations each ruled by a different relative, with the ruler of the original empire in Central Asia designated as the "Great Khan," or the one that followed in the steps of Genghis. Once the Mongols defeated an area, generally by brutal tactics, they were generally content to extract tribute (payments) from them, and often allowed conquered people to keep many of their customs. The Mongol khans were spread great distances apart, and they soon lost contact with one another. Most of them adopted many customs, even the religions, of the people they ruled. For example, the Il-khan that conquered the last caliphate in the Middle East eventually converted to Islam and was a great admirer of the sophisticated culture and advanced technologies of his subjects. So the Mongol Empire eventually split apart, and the Mongols themselves became assimilated into the cultures that they had "conquered."

China's internal and external expansion

The importance of the Tang and Song economic revolutions and the initiatives of the early Ming dynasty:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ■ Paper money | ■ Champa rice |
| ■ Mass production of tea | ■ Canton city in China becomes a major trading city |
| ■ Porcelain | ■ Exploration and trade (Zheng He) |
| ■ Silk | |

ECONOMIC REVOLUTIONS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES

Even though the Song military weakness eventually led to the dynasty's demise, it is notable for economic revolutions that led to Chinese hegemony during the era. China's economic growth in turn had implications for many other societies through the trade that it generated along the long-distance routes. The changes actually began during the Tang Dynasty and became even more significant during Song rule. Some characteristics of these economic revolutions are:

- Increasing agricultural production - Before this era, Chinese agriculture had been based on the production of wheat and barley raised in the north. The Tang conquest of southern China and Vietnam added a whole new capability for agriculture; the cultivation of rice. In Vietnam they made use of a new strain of fast-ripening rice that allowed the production of two crops per year. Agricultural techniques improved as well, with the use of the heavy iron plow in the north and water buffaloes in the south. The Tang also organized extensive irrigation systems, so that agricultural production was able to move outward from the rivers.
- Increasing population - China's population about 600 C.E. was about 45 million, but by 1200 (the Song Dynasty) it had risen to about 115 million. This growth occurred partly because of the

- agricultural revolution, but also because distribution of food improved with better transportation systems, such as the Grand Canal and the network of roads throughout the empire.
- Urbanization - The agricultural revolution also meant that established cities grew and new ones were created. With its population of perhaps 2,000,000, the Tang capital of Xi'an was probably the largest city in the world. The Song capital of Hangzhou was smaller, with about 1,000,000 residents, but it too was a cosmopolitan city with large markets, public theatres, restaurants, and craft shops. Many other Chinese cities had populations of more than 100,000. Because rice production was so successful and Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade was vigorous, other farmers could concentrate on specialty fruits and vegetables that were for sale in urban markets.
 - Technological innovations - During Tang times craftsmen discovered techniques for producing porcelain that was lighter, thinner, more useful, and much more beautiful. Chinese porcelain was highly valued and traded to many other areas of the world, and came to be known broadly as chinaware. The Chinese also developed superior methods for producing iron and steel, and between the 9th and 12th centuries, iron production increased tenfold. The Tang and Song are best known for the new technologies they invented, such as gunpowder, movable type printing, and seafaring aids, such as the magnetic compass. Gunpowder was first used in bamboo flame throwers, and by the 11th century inventors had constructed crude bombs.
 - Financial inventions - Because trade was so strong and copper became scarce, Chinese merchants developed paper money as an alternative to coins. Letters of credit called "flying cash" allowed merchants to deposit money in one location and have it available in another. The Chinese also used checks which allowed drawing funds deposited with bankers.

Chinese influence on surrounding areas and its limits

- Japan: copied Tang government, architecture, Buddhism; but NO foot binding
- Conquered most of Asia
- Neoconfucianism
 - The conflict between Buddhism and Confucianism during the late Tang Dynasty eased under the Songs, partly because of the development of Neo-Confucianism. Classical Confucians were concerned with practical issues of politics and morality, and their main goal was an ordered social and political structure. Neo-Confucians also became familiar with Buddhist beliefs, such as the nature of the soul and the individual's spiritual relationships. They came to refer to li, a concept that defined a spiritual presence similar to the universal spirit of both Hinduism and Buddhism. This new form of Confucianism was an important development because it reconciled Confucianism with Buddhism, and because it influenced philosophical thought in China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan in all subsequent eras.

Developments in Europe

Restructuring of European economic, social, and political institutions

- After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Church took control of all aspects of life
- European society was restructured with the Pope as the ultimate religious authority.
- Feudalism rises as the main form of defense and government.
- Kings and knights supported the Pope's call for Crusades.
- Crusades take many knights to the Middle East to fight
- Many kings start becoming powerful

The division of Christendom into eastern and western Christian cultures

- The Church was divided in 1054 over the issue of icons. Two churches emerged: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.
- After the schism, the Pope continued to be head of the Roman Catholic Church and was selected only by the cardinals. The Byzantine emperor selected the patriarch.

Social, cultural, economic, and political patterns in the Amerindian world

Amerindian civilizations	Economic	Cultural Religious Architectural	Gender Roles	Political Structure; Reason for Collapse
Maya	agricultural trade craftwork in jade	mathematics astronomy medicine pyramids hieroglyphic writing	patriarchy	city-states diverse explanations for causes: environmental: overuse of resources; warfare
Aztec	mercenaries war provided slaves	human sacrifice capital - Tenochtitlan	patriarchy	emperor rigid class system tributary states lack of immunity to AfroEurasian diseases like smallpox tributary states allied with Spanish
Inca	agricultural inherited array of domesticated plants and animals, e.g. potatoes, quinoa, guinea pigs trade tribute roads	quipu for record keeping textiles important for religious ceremonies	patriarchy	dynastic emperor rigid class system lack of immunity to Afro Eurasian diseases like smallpox tributary states allied with Spanish

Demographic and environmental changes

Impact of nomadic migrations on Afro-Eurasia and the Americas (e.g. Aztecs, Mongols, Turks, Vikings, and Arabs)

Nomadic Peoples	Areas Conquered	Impact
Arabs	North Africa; Spain; West Africa; Central Asia; East Africa	Unified political unit Spread of religion Religious toleration Preservation of Greek and Roman culture
Turks	Central Asia; Middle East; Asia Minor	Islam Defeated Byzantine Empire Takes Jerusalem – Crusades
Mongols	Persia; China; Russia; Eastern Europe	
Slavs	Eastern and Central Europe	Trading Orthodox Christianity
Aztecs	Central Mexico	Conquered large areas Human sacrifices Large trading network
Vikings	Raped and pillaged along European water routes	Led to Europeans seeking better protection methods Some women taken as slaves to Scandanavia

Migration of agricultural peoples (e.g. Bantu migrations, European peoples to east/central Europe)

- Bantus were agricultural people who traveled throughout Africa; spread language; slave trade networks established
- Various Germanic and Slavs moved throughout Europe; caused political instability
- Increased agriculture and population puts strain on the environment

Consequences of plague pandemics in the 14th century

- Kills massive amounts of people – upward of 30% of population
- Major changes in economic systems
- Affects population centers
- lawlessness

Growth and role of cities

- Many cities became prominent due to trade (Canton, Samarkand, Timbuktu, Cairo, and Venice)
- Centers of education
- Cultural diffusion

Diverse interpretations

What are the issues involved in using cultural areas rather than states as units of analysis?

- Many areas, such as Europe, had large areas of boundaries, such as France. Studying states can be overwhelming because of the number of states involved. Cultural areas go over boundaries, but provide the ability to study a “culture” (such as Western Europe) rather than a state.

What are the sources of change: nomadic migrations versus urban growth?

- Many areas, such as Song China had large amounts of growth from urbanization as did some cities of Europe. Examples of nomadic inspired growth include Mongols, Turks, and Arabs.

Was there a world economic network in this period?

- There was a world economic network as far as the “known” world for different groups. Europeans had a world network in trade with Africa and Asia, but because of a lack of ability, there was not trade with the Americas or the South Pacific Islands. The Americans had a world trade system – their known world. In the next time period world exploration and trade allowed for true world trade.

Were there common patterns in the new opportunities available to the constraints placed on elite women in this period?

- Many women gained right to keep dowry
- Managed households
- Supervised education of children
- Cultural patrons
- Nuns

Major Comparisons and Snapshots

Japanese and European Feudalism

	Japanese	European
Date Established	Mid 800s in opposition to the power of the Fujiwara	By 800s after the division of Charlemagne’s Holy Roman Empire
Title of Main Ruler	Emperor as puppet ruler or figurehead Shogun as real power between 1100s and 1945	King, queen, emperor
Length of Office of Ruler	Emperor hereditary unless deposed Shogun by force and intrigue	Hereditary unless deposed
Ranks	Emperor Provincial aristocrat as lord Vassal as lord Samurai	Ruler Vassal as lord Knight who had no vassal under him

Economic Base	Small agricultural population	Large population engaged in agriculture Change over time as trade and cities grew
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Developments in political and social institutions in both eastern and western Europe

- In Western Europe the Catholic Church was a major unifying force, not so in the east.
- Feudalism in the West

Compare the role and function of cities in major societies

- Centers of religion, trade, government

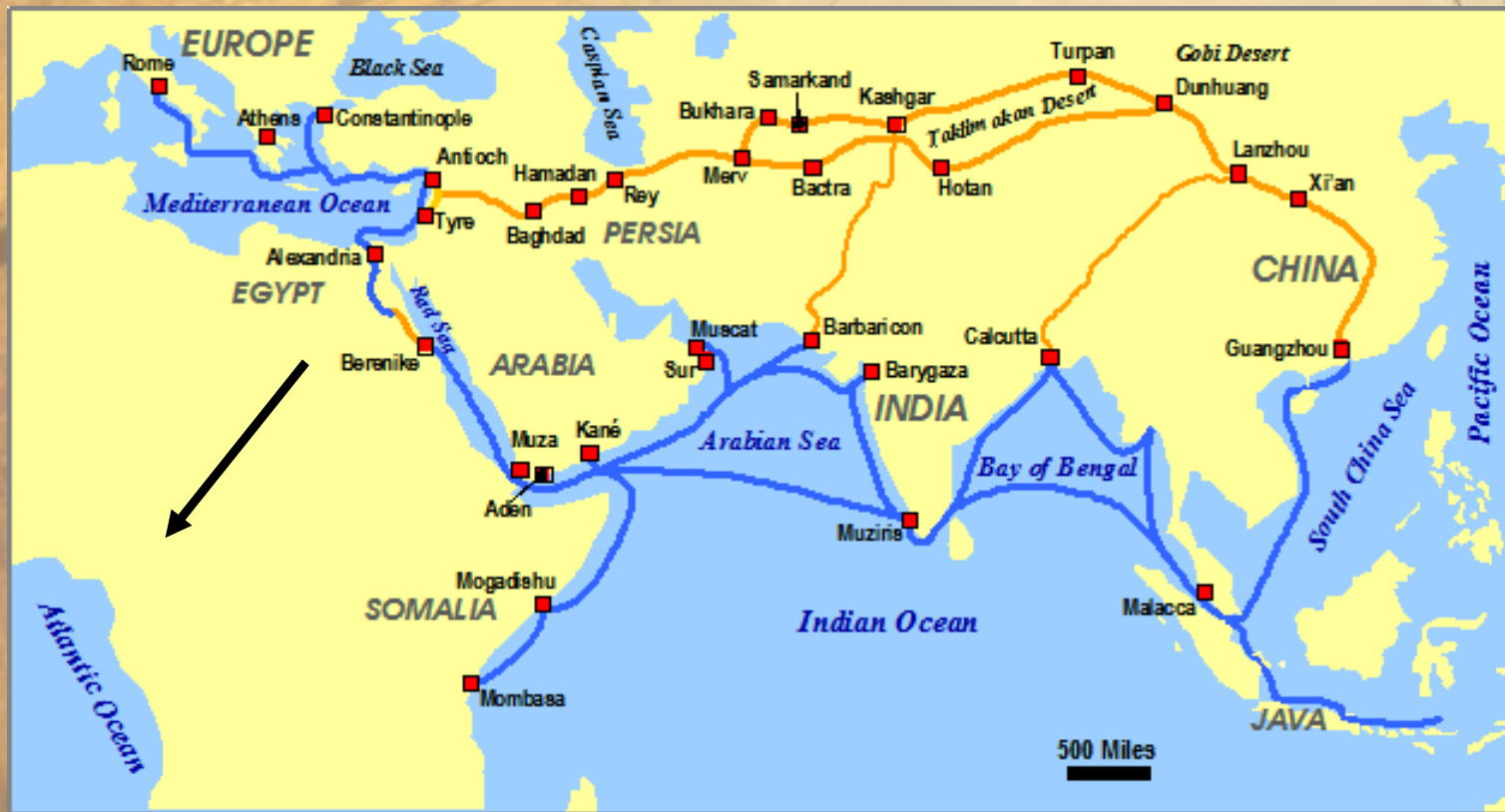
TWO TRAVELLERS

Much of our knowledge of the world in the 13th and 14th century comes from two travelers, Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo, who widened knowledge of other cultures through their writings about their journeys.

- Marco Polo - In the late 13th century, Marco Polo left his home in Venice, and eventually traveled for many years in China. He was accompanied by his father and uncle, who were merchants anxious to stimulate trade between Venice along the trade routes east. Polo met the Chinese ruler Kublai Khan (Genghis Khan's grandson), who was interested in his travel stories and convinced him to stay as an envoy to represent him in different parts of China. He served the khan for 17 years before returning home, where he was captured by Genoans at war with Venice. While in prison, he entertained his cellmates with stories about China. One prisoner compiled the stories into a book that became wildly popular in Europe, even though many did not believe that Polo's stories were true. Europeans could not believe that the fabulous places that Polo described could ever exist.
- Ibn Battutu - This famous traveler and prolific writer of the 14th century spent many years of his life visiting many places within Islamic Empires. He was a Moroccan legal scholar who left his home for the first time to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. After his hajj was completed, he traveled through Mesopotamia and Persia, then sailed down the Red Sea and down the east African coast as far south as Kilwa. He later traveled to India, the Black Sea, Spain, Mali, and the great trading cities of Central Asia. He wrote about all of the places he traveled and compiled a detailed journal that has given historians a great deal of information about those places and their customs during the 14th century. A devout Muslim who generally expected fine hospitality, Ibn Battutu seldom kept his opinions to himself, and he commented freely on his approval or disapproval of the things that he saw.

Unit II: 600-1450

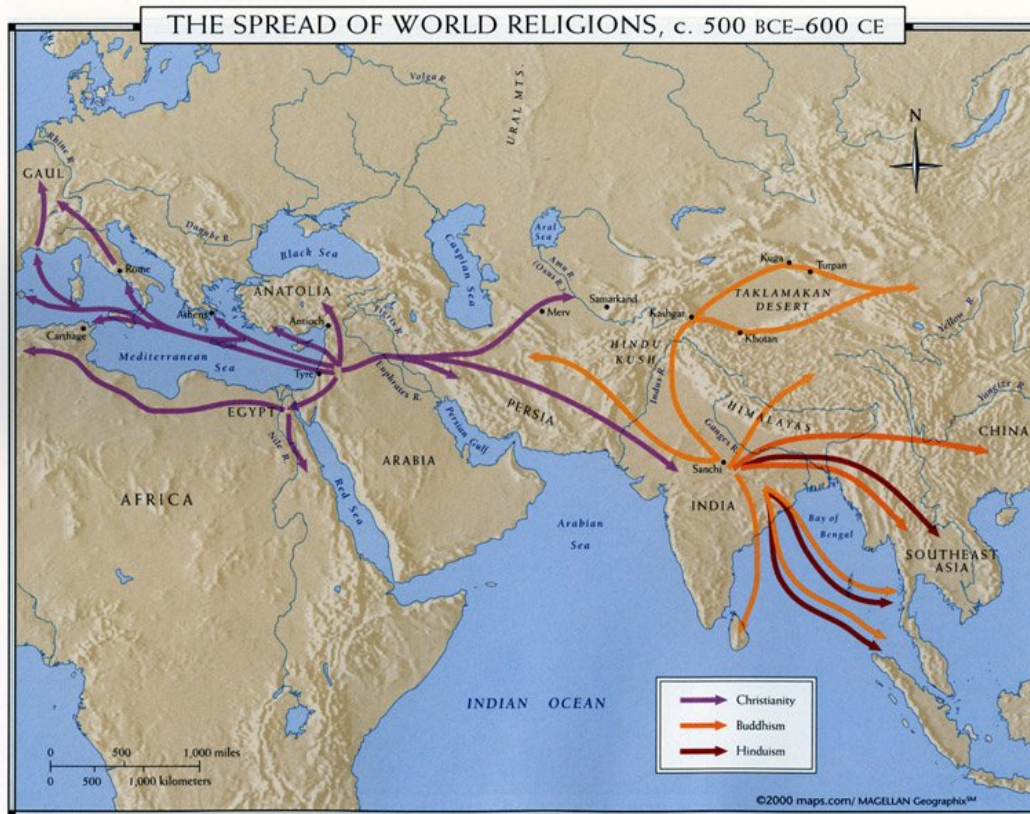
1. Patterns and effects of interactions: Trade, war, diplomacy, and international organizations.



This time period witnessed tremendous growth in long-distance trade through the Silk Road, the Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan trade, and the Mediterranean Sea. During the period of the Pax Mongolia, when peace and order was established due to the vast Mongol Empire, trade and interaction were at their height.

Unit II: 600-1450

2. The dynamics of change and continuity across world history



Major changes: Classical empires fall leaving behind new political units of organization such as feudalism, religious empires, and other decentralized states. Nomadic migrations of Turks and Mongols caused major changes throughout the world.

Continuities: Religion continued to be important in societies and continued to spread. Trade routes established in the classical period continued to grow in importance and most societies had patriarchal gender structures.

Unit II: 600-1450

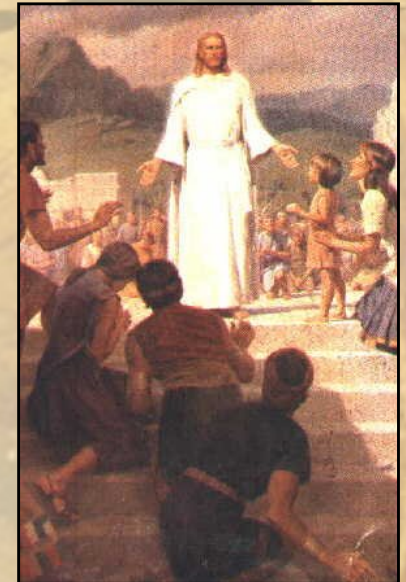
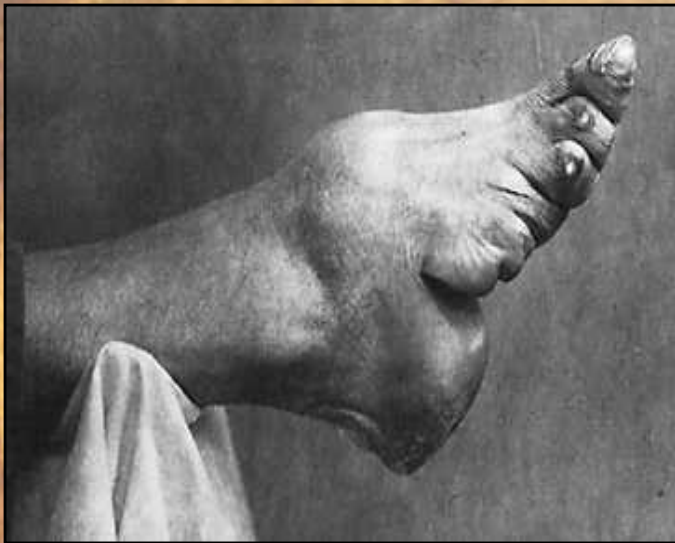
3. The effects of technology, economics, and demography on people and the environment.



Major technological developments: compass, improved ship building technology, and GUNPOWDER. The movement of people including the Bantus, Turks, Mongols, and Vikings greatly altered the world. One of the most epidemic diseases in history, the Bubonic Plague/Black Death, spread during this period due the movements of missionaries, nomads, traders, and increasing interaction.

Unit II: 600-1450

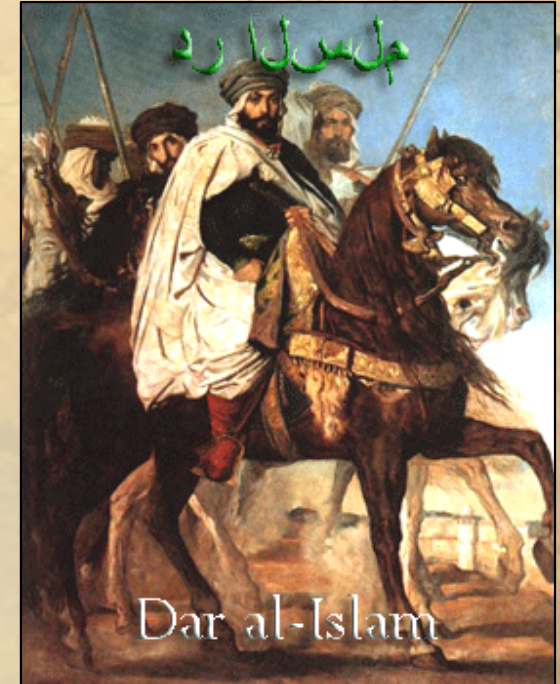
4. Systems of social structure and gender structure.



Although most societies continued to reinforce their patriarchal nature and strict social structure, the spread of universal religions had some effects. Religions such as Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism preached the equality of all believers and this seemed to be the case, at least in a spiritual sense. However, most women were treated as inferior and subjugated to cruel practices.

Unit II: 600-1450

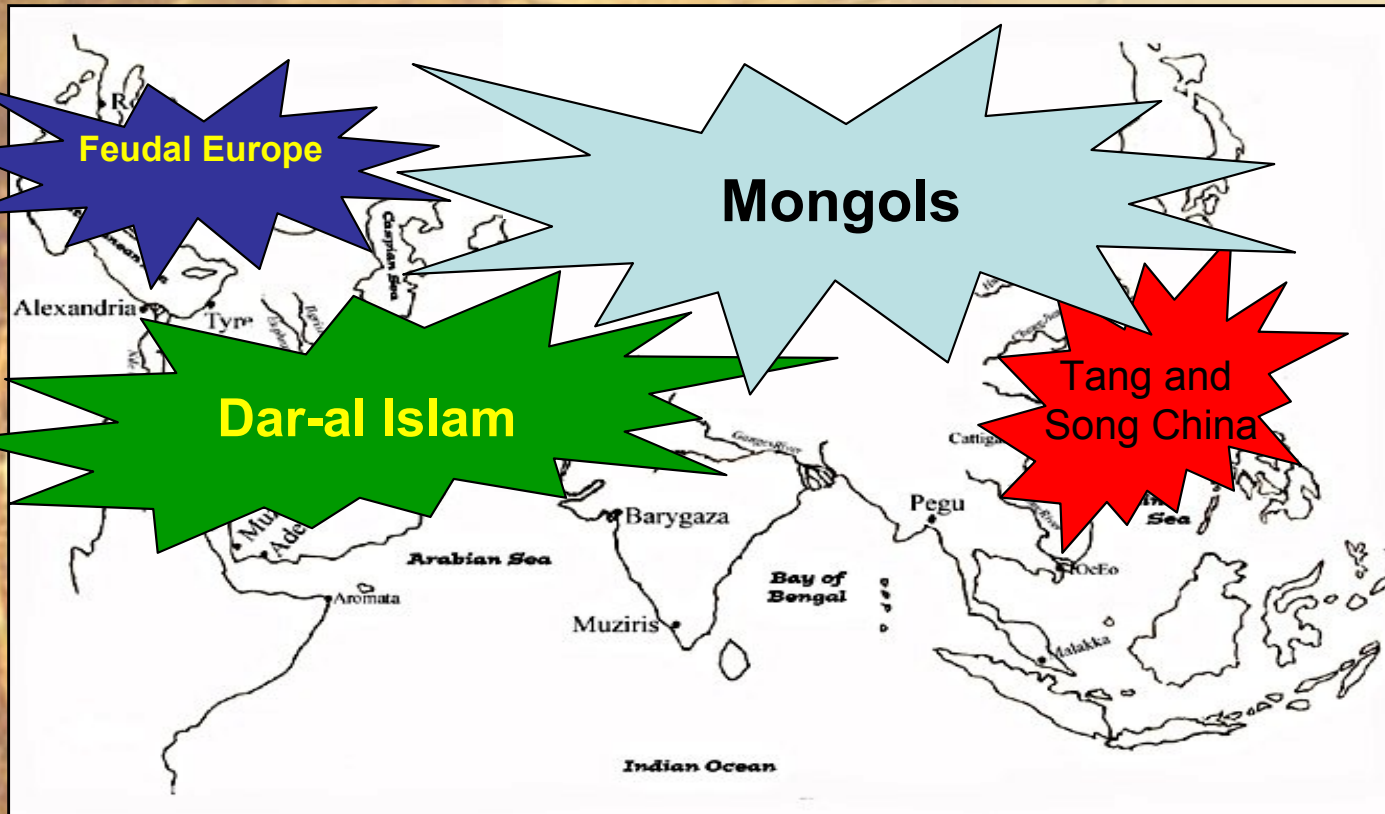
5. Cultural, intellectual, and religious developments and interactions among and within societies.



The spread of religion often acted as a unifying force. Christianity and the Church served as the centralizing force in Western Europe. Also, the spread of Confucianism and Buddhism throughout East Asia solidified a cultural identity in those areas. The new religion of Islam created a new cultural world known as the Dar al-Islam which transcended political boundaries.

Unit II: 600-1450

6. Changes in the functions and structures of states



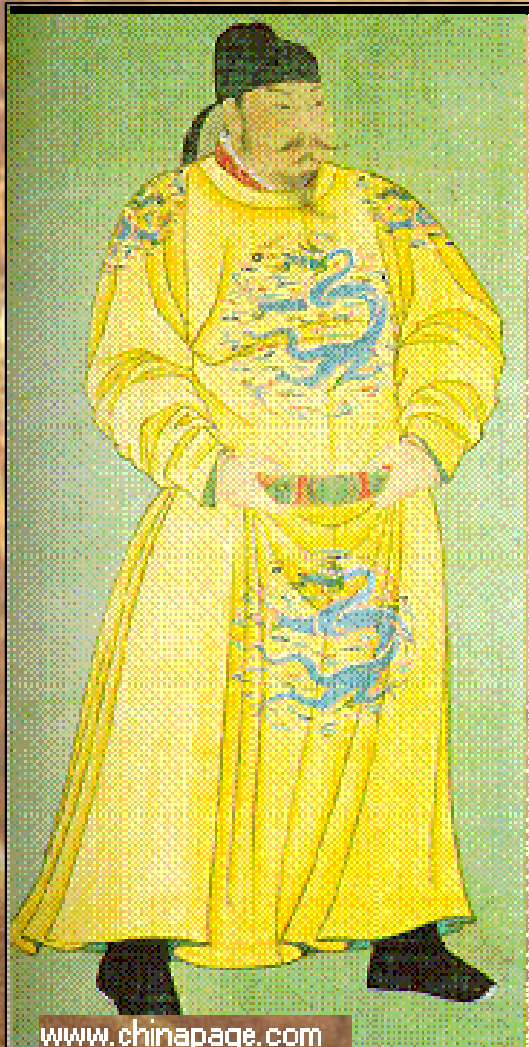
Following the fall of the classical empires, the political structures of many areas adapted and changed to the new conditions of the world.

Centralized empires like the Byzantine, Arab Caliphates, and the Tang and Song Dynasties built off the successful models of the past. Decentralized areas like Western Europe and Japan developed political organization that more effectively dealt with their unique issues. The Mongols altered much of Asia's political structure for a time.

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

“New Empires”: China, Byzantium, and the Islamic Caliphates

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



Political Developments

- Centralized Rule via Confucian bureaucracy and civil service exams.
- Tang extended control into Tibet and Korea.
- Weak military of the Song succumbed to the Mongols in 1279.

Empress Wu – First female Chinese Emperor



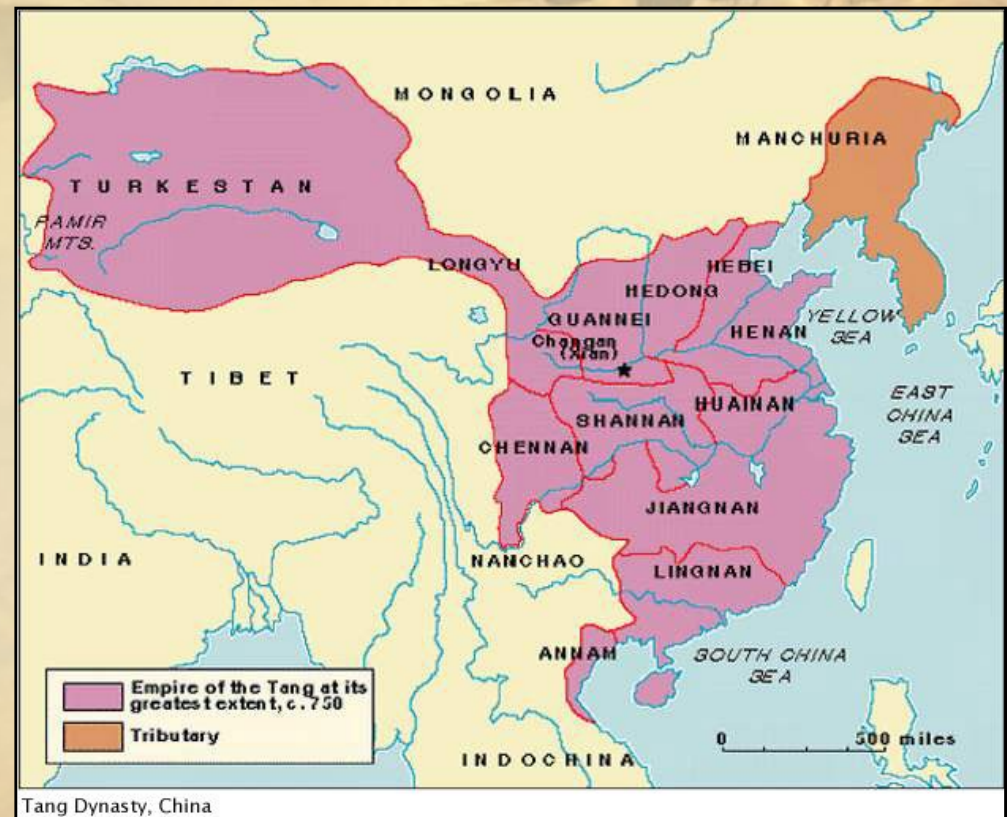
Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

“New Empires”: China, Byzantium, and the Islamic Caliphates

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



The Song Dynasty



The Tang at its peak, c.750

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



Cultural & Technological Developments

- Tang: State sponsored anti-Buddhist backlash resulted in development of Neo-Confucianism.
- Gunpowder developed in late 1000s.
- Compass aided maritime navigation.

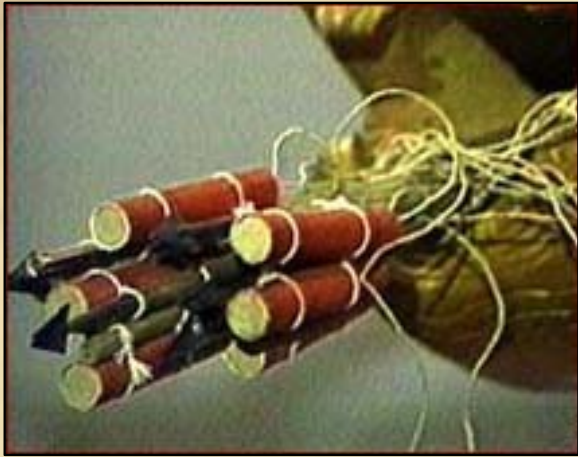
Economic Developments

- Grand Canal completed under Tang. Transport of southern rice to the north.
- Urbanization increased dramatically with improved food supplies and fast-ripening rice (Song) combined with a growing merchant and manufacturing economy. Capital of Changan was largest city in world w/ over 2 million people by 640.
- Distribution of land – Equal-field system, only 1/5th of property was the hereditary possession of a family

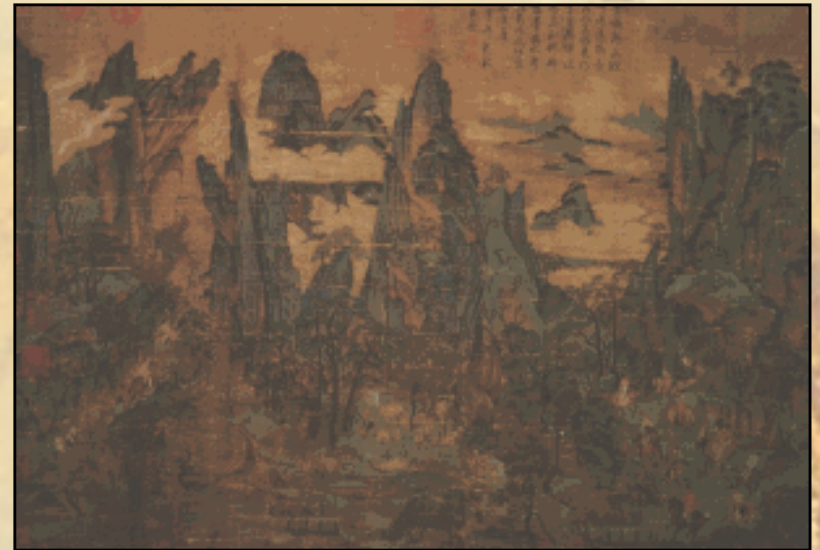
The Golden Age

Artistic, Technological and Industrial Developments

Gunpowder and Rockets



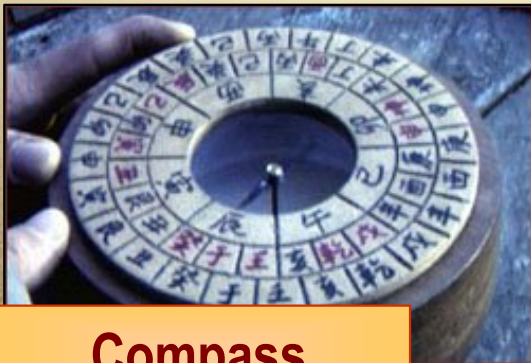
Porcelain - Chinaware



Landscape art



Moveable Type



Compass



Chinese junks

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

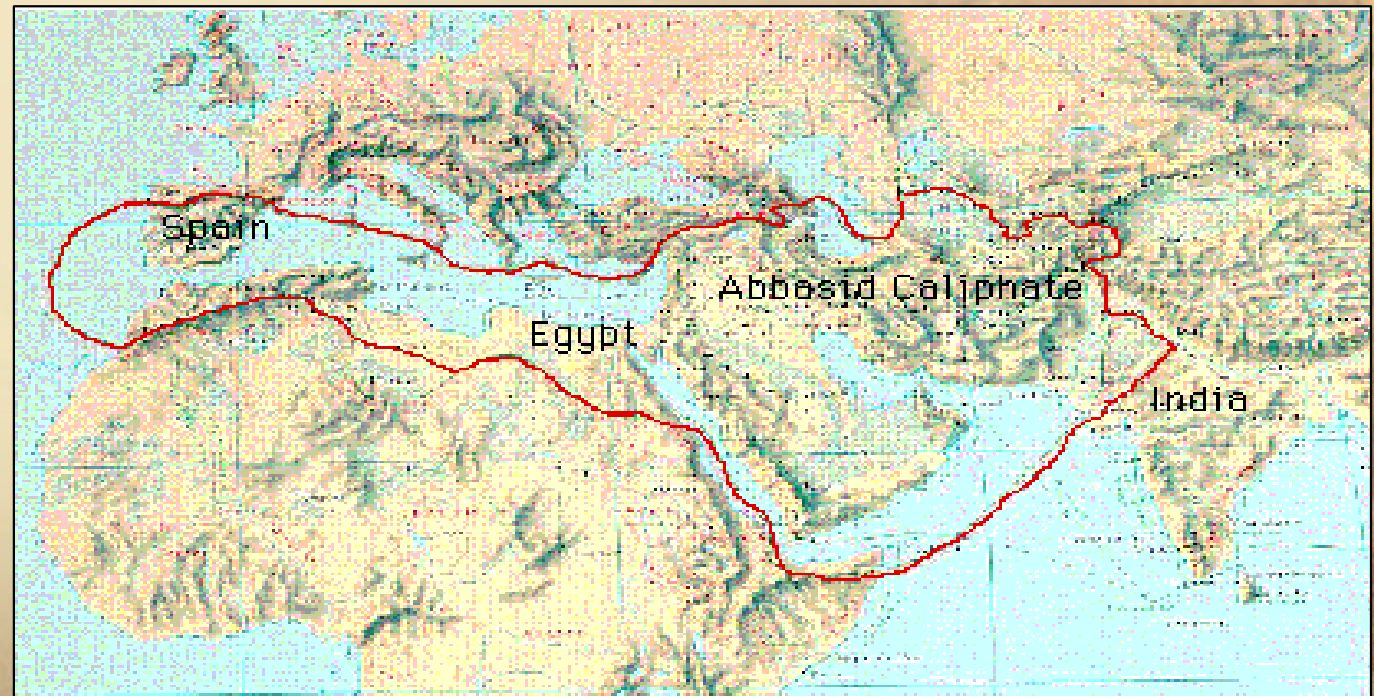


The Umayyad Dynasty

**The Arabic
Caliphates: The
Dar al-Islam**

**What fueled
this “Golden Age”
of Islam?**

The Abbasid Dynasty



Policy

Umayyad Policies

Impact

- Tightly run centralized government.
- Coins were stamped with Arabic words and symbols, replacing the Christian and Zoroastrian symbols that had previously adorned Islamic coins.
- Established Arabic as the language of administration
- Favored fellow Arabs and created policies that reflected the interests of the Arab military aristocracy.
- Ruled the dar-al-Islam as conquerors.
- Allowed conquered peoples to observe their own religions but levied a special tax, the jizya, on those who did not convert to Islam.

• The Umayyad dynasty succeeded in pulling the Islamic empire together into a coherent state, eliminating the remnants of the Arabs' nomadic lifestyle.

• Arabs gained from the monetary benefits and growing wealth of the Umayyad Dynasty.

• Arabs were appointed to positions such as governor and administrators of conquered lands.

• Deep Resentment among conquered people and restiveness against Umayyad rule occurred.

The Umayyad Dynasty



The Dome of the Rock

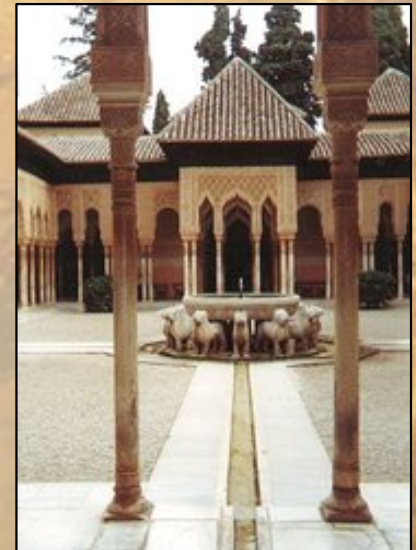
- In 685AD the Umayyad Khalif, 'Abdul Malik ibn Marwan, commenced work on the Dome of the Rock. Essentially unchanged for more than thirteen centuries, the Dome of the Rock remains one of the world's most beautiful and enduring architectural treasures.

- Córdoba, the seat of the Umayyad rulers in Spain, was the centre of cultural life. Its wonderful mosque has inspired Muslim poets right up to the 20th century.

- The Nasri palace of Alhambra, in Granada, is one of the finest examples of the high art and culture achieved by the Islamic civilization in Spain.



- Women gained some rights. They were employed in the fields of commerce and law and took greater control of household operations.



The Abbasid Caliphate

Baghdad: The House of Wisdom

- Within a generation of its founding, Baghdad became a hub of learning and commerce. Under Abbasid rule, Baghdad became a city of museums, hospitals, libraries, and mosques.

- Baghdad was one of the largest and most cosmopolitan cities in the world, home to Muslims, Christians, Jews and pagans from across the Middle East and Central Asia.

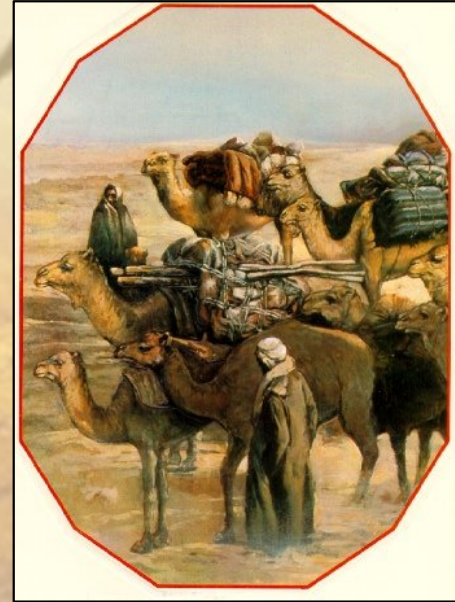


The Abbasid Palace in Baghdad

- By the 800's Baghdad probably had nearly half a million people (that is half as big as Rome during the Roman Empire), and was the largest city in the world outside of China.

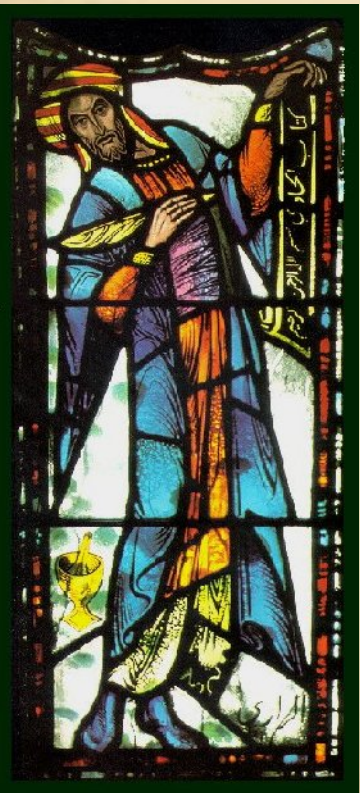
The Golden Age

- This period of glory has become known as the "Golden Age" of Islamic civilization, when scholars of the Muslim world made important contributions in both the sciences and humanities: medicine, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, literature, and more.

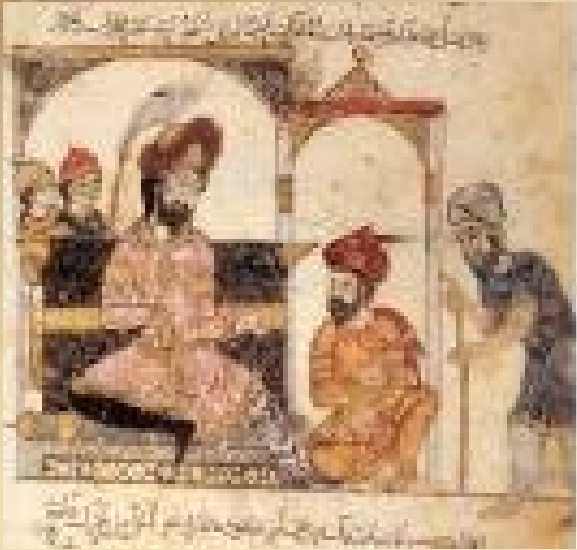


- Most of the famous Muslim scholars from the 9th to 13th centuries had their educational roots in Baghdad. Here, teachers and students worked together to translate Greek manuscripts, preserving them for all time. They studied the works of Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Euclid, and Pythagoras.

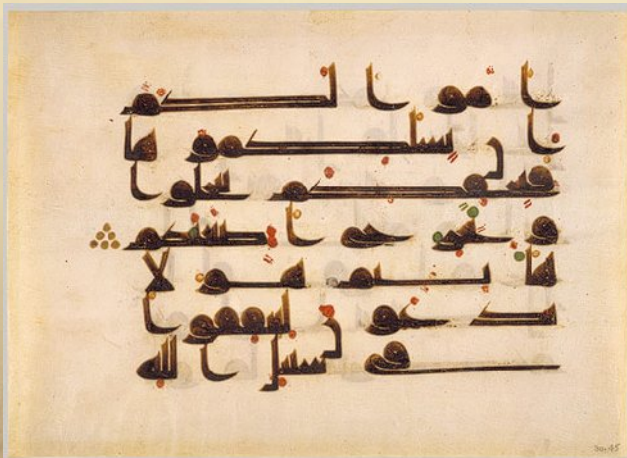
- The House of Wisdom was home to, among others, the most famous mathematician of the time: Al-Khawarizmi, the "father" of algebra.



Abbasid Art and Architecture



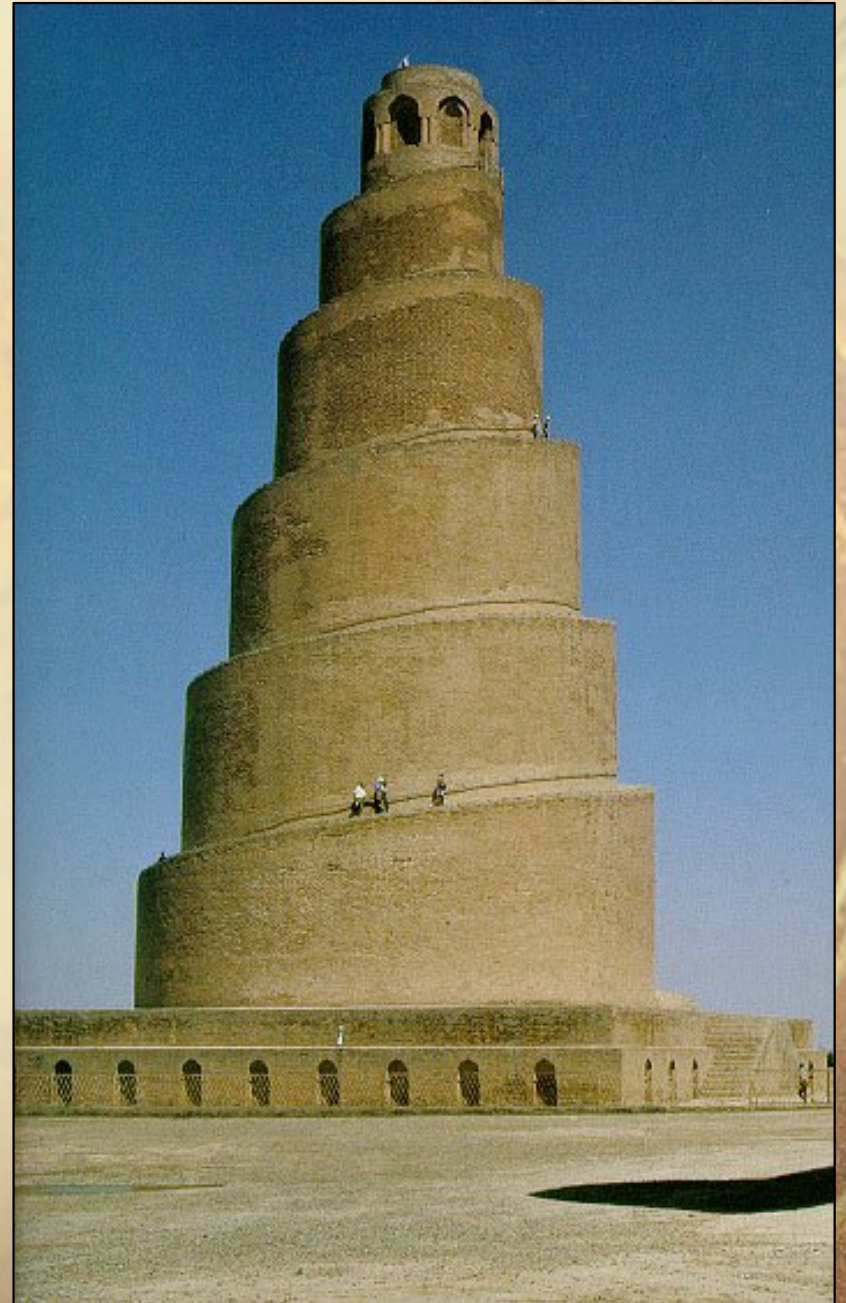
Calligraphy



Paintings



Great Mosque at Samarra



Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453

Political Development

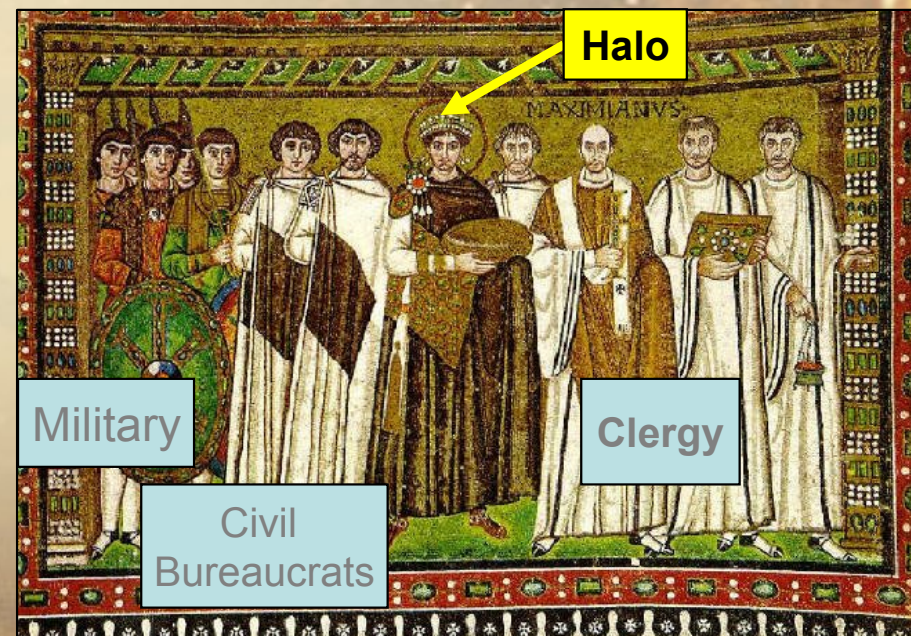
Off-shoot of the Roman Empire.
“Eastern Roman Empire.”

Centralized State: Hereditary Monarchy. Emperor Justinian, r. 527-565. Justinian’s Law Code was based on the Roman 12 Tables. Attempted to permanently recapture the Western Roman empire but was unsuccessful. Replaced Latin with Greek as official language.

Empire was divided into “themes” or districts in which military leaders ruled locally and free peasants were given land in exchange for military service.



Byzantium during Justinian’s reign.



Justinian (527-565AD)



- Re-conquered parts of the Roman Empire – North Africa, Italy, Southern Spain
- United Empire – Justinian Code, new law code, Corpus Iuris Civilis, based on Roman Law and individual rights, Greek official language
- Beautified Constantinople – Built Hagia Sophia, government buildings, roads, walls, public baths, law courts, underground reservoirs, supported art, sculptures, mosaics, etc.
- Autocratic Rule – Became the sole ruler of the government and the Church – had absolute power
- Theodora – Justinian's wife – worked for peace with Persia, fought for women's rights, built hospitals and schools for the poor

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453



Economic Developments

Constantinople was center for Silk Road imports and exports.

Cultural Developments

Eastern Orthodox Church emerged. Pope and Patriarch mutually excommunicated each other in 1054.

Eastern Orthodoxy later spread to Russia and the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe.



Decentralized States



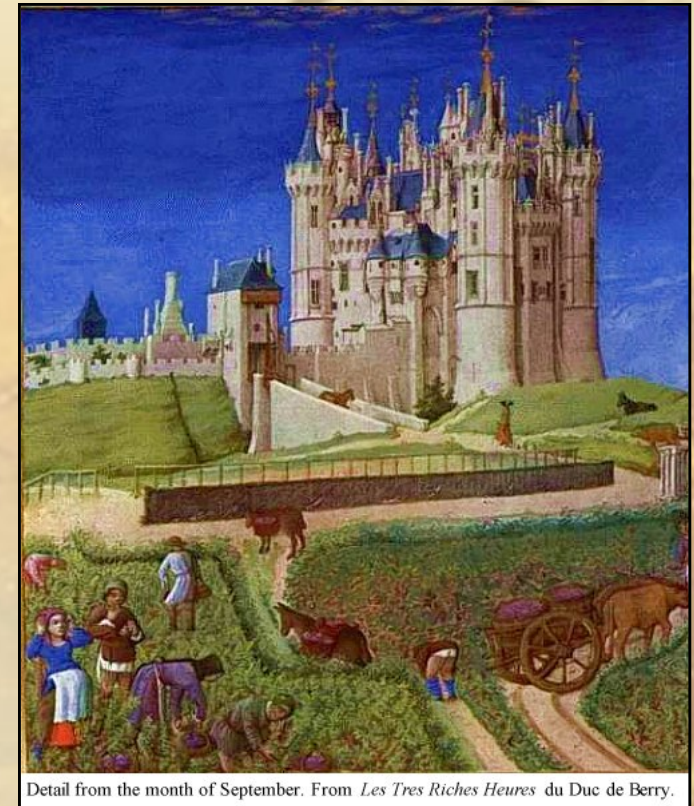
WESTERN EUROPE

Political Developments

Feudalism prevailed.

Weak central authority meant that lords and vassals ruled locally through feudal obligations to the upper lords and king.

The Catholic Church was single strongest unifying factor across Western Europe during this period.



Detail from the month of September. From *Les Tres Riches Heures* du Duc de Berry.

Economic Developments

Serfdom and the manor system prevailed.

Serfs were obligated to give a percentage of their crops to the lord in exchange for a plot of land and protection.

Manorialism: Manors operated as self-sufficient communities and a lack of food surpluses resulted in most of the population being tied to agriculture.

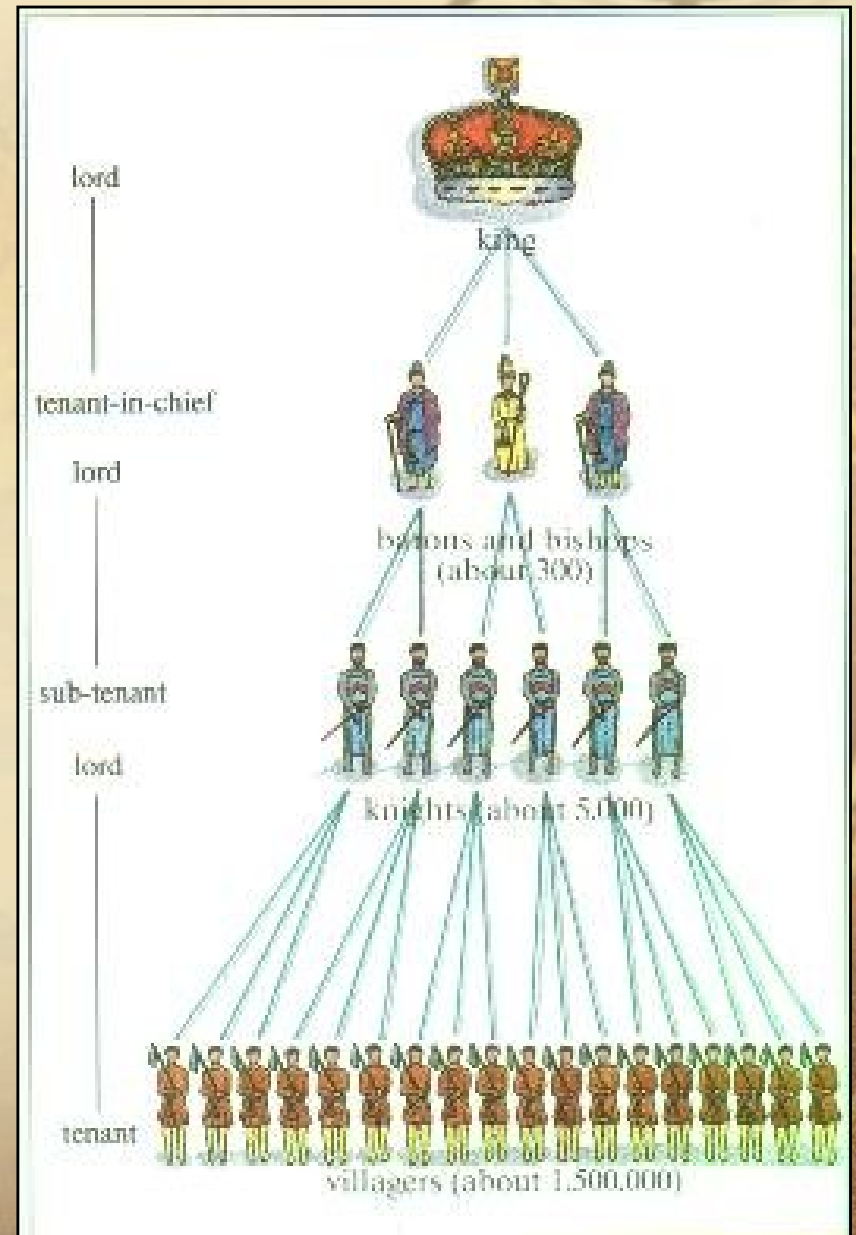
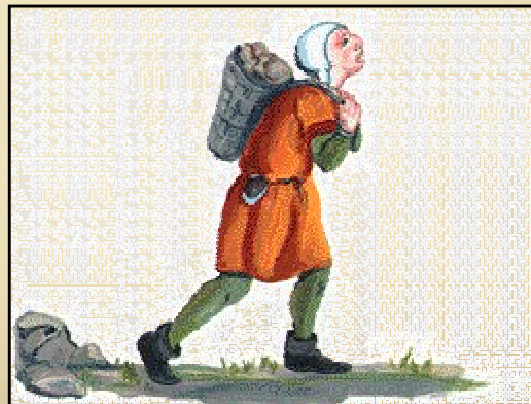


Decentralized States

WESTERN EUROPE

Social Developments

Nobility of birth determined one's social status. In the upper classes, marriage was key to political power, Honor, loyalty, and duty were stressed under the knight's code of chivalry. Religious and moral authority rested in the hands of the Catholic Church and the Pope.



Decentralized States

Japan 600-1000



Political Developments: Attempts at centralizing the Japanese state were relatively unsuccessful during the first millennium. The Japanese also attempted to fashion their bureaucracy in the image of the Chinese Confucian model. Emissaries and scholars were sent to China to study.

The Rise of Feudalism:

Eventually a system of feudalism developed in which a central figure, the Shogun, reigned as supreme military general and political authority over Japan. The power of the shogun was depended on the loyalties of the local *daimyos* and *samurais*.



Geography: Island configuration of Japan led to the development of isolated communities,

Decentralized States

Cultural Developments:

The traditional Japanese religion is Shintoism. Everything in nature possesses a spirit and natural forces govern the earth. Traditional Japanese customs combined with Buddhism produced Zen Buddhism.

Contacts with China were halted during the Heian Period (794-1185) as the Japanese were encouraged to express traditional Japanese culture.

Women dominated literature. The Tale of Genji was written by Lady Murasaki. Women enjoyed considerable legal and economic rights compared to later periods.



Japan 600-1000



Economic Development:

Japan was a predominantly agrarian society with a local artisan class of weavers, carpenters, and iron workers. Most people worked on land that was owned by other people and had to pay an in-kind tax on their harvests on a yearly basis.

Nomadic Empires

Who were the BIG THREE???

The Vikings



The Turks



The Mongols



Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)

- Nomadic group from Scandinavia
- Conducted seasonal raids to supplement farm production
- Ransacked towns and villages across Europe
- Use of small maneuverable boats combined with ruthlessness in battle facilitated their success.



Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)



- Explored north Atlantic Ocean, including Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland Canada, and Northeast coast of United States (c. 1000).
- Established settlements in Scotland, Northern France, and Eastern Europe.
- Overtime, the Vikings adopted Christianity and were absorbed into the larger European feudal order (William the Conqueror).

Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

- **The Seljuk Turks**

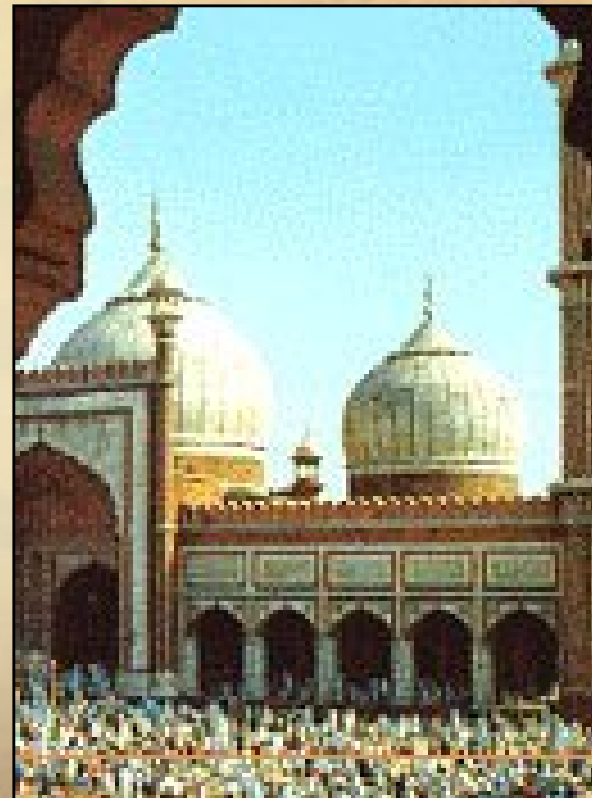
- Pastoral nomadic group from central Asian steppes.
- Often hired by Muslim leaders as mercenaries.
- The Seljuk Turks invaded Baghdad in 1055 and took over the Abbasid Caliphate. By 1071, they were able to push the Byzantine Empire out of most of Anatolia.



Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

The Afghan Turks

- Began series of raids into India in the 10th century.
 - Gold, Jewels, and destruction of Hindu temples.
- By the late 12th century, the Afghan Turks settled in northern India and began the Delhi Sultanate which lasted from 1206-1526.

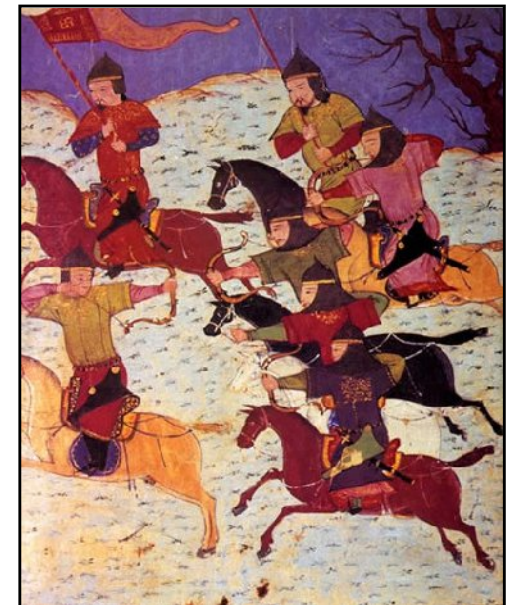


Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, 1200-1550

- Pastoral Nomadic Group of the Asian Steppe
- Genghis Khan united the tribes of the steppe under the Mongol banner.
- Horsemanship, archery, terror, and military strategy were keys to the Mongols quick rise to power.
- Established the largest continual land empire in history.
- **GREATEST STRENGTH:** Mobility via horses and mandatory military conscription of all men during times of war (ages 15-70).

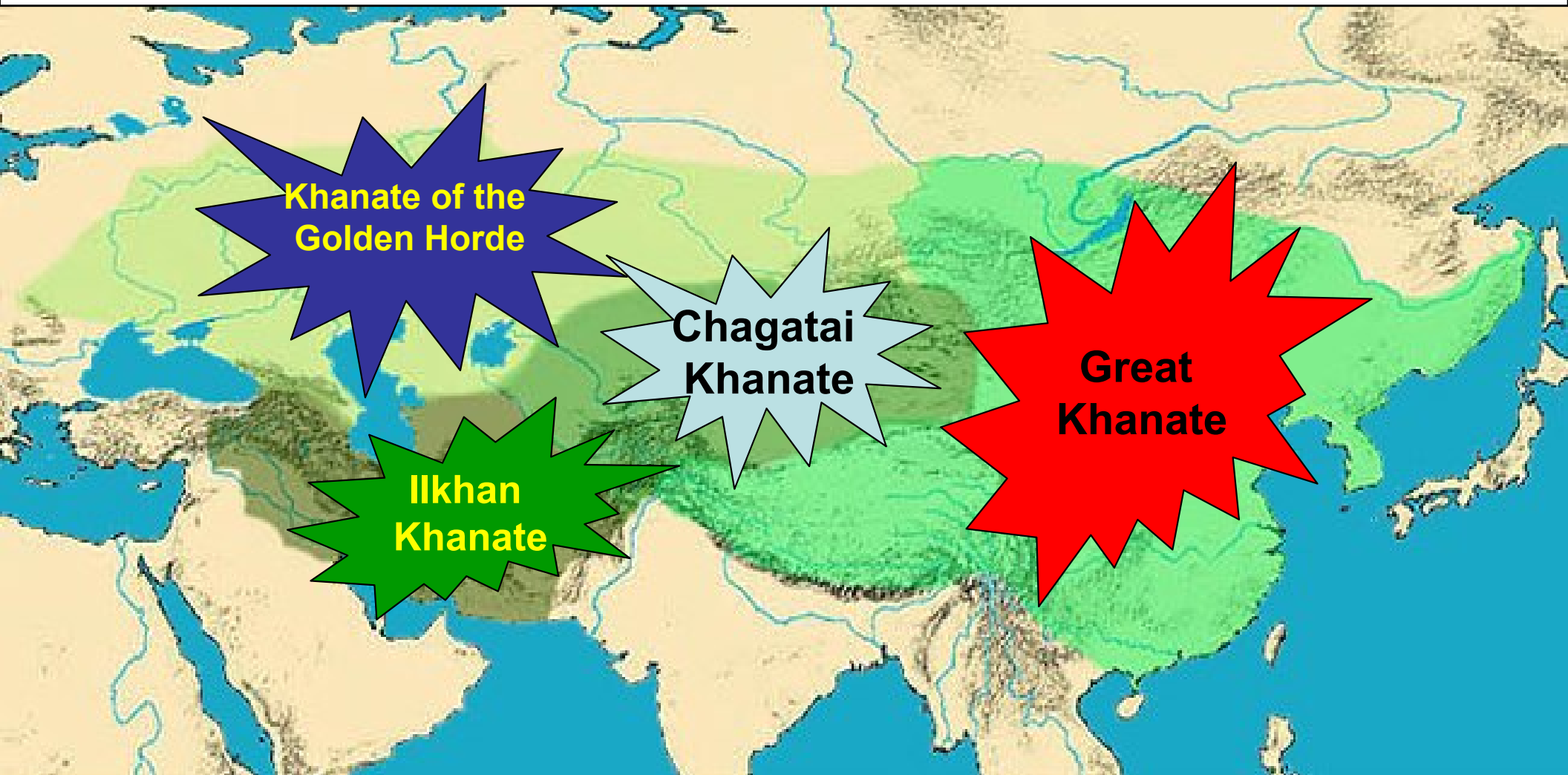


Resist and die. Submit and live.



Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, 1200-1550

Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.



Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, c. 1000-1450

Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.



China: The Yuan Dynasty

Established by Kublai Khan who defeated the Song Dynasty.

Established centralized rule via the use of Persian bureaucrats.

Confucianism outlawed, civil service eliminated.

Chinese were segregated from Mongol population.

Russia: The Golden Horde

Like their counterparts in the Middle East, the Mongol conquerors kept many of the local Russian rulers in place. Taxes on peasants were heavy, but they were collected by Russian bureaucrats. Trade was also supported.

The Middle East: The Ilkhantes

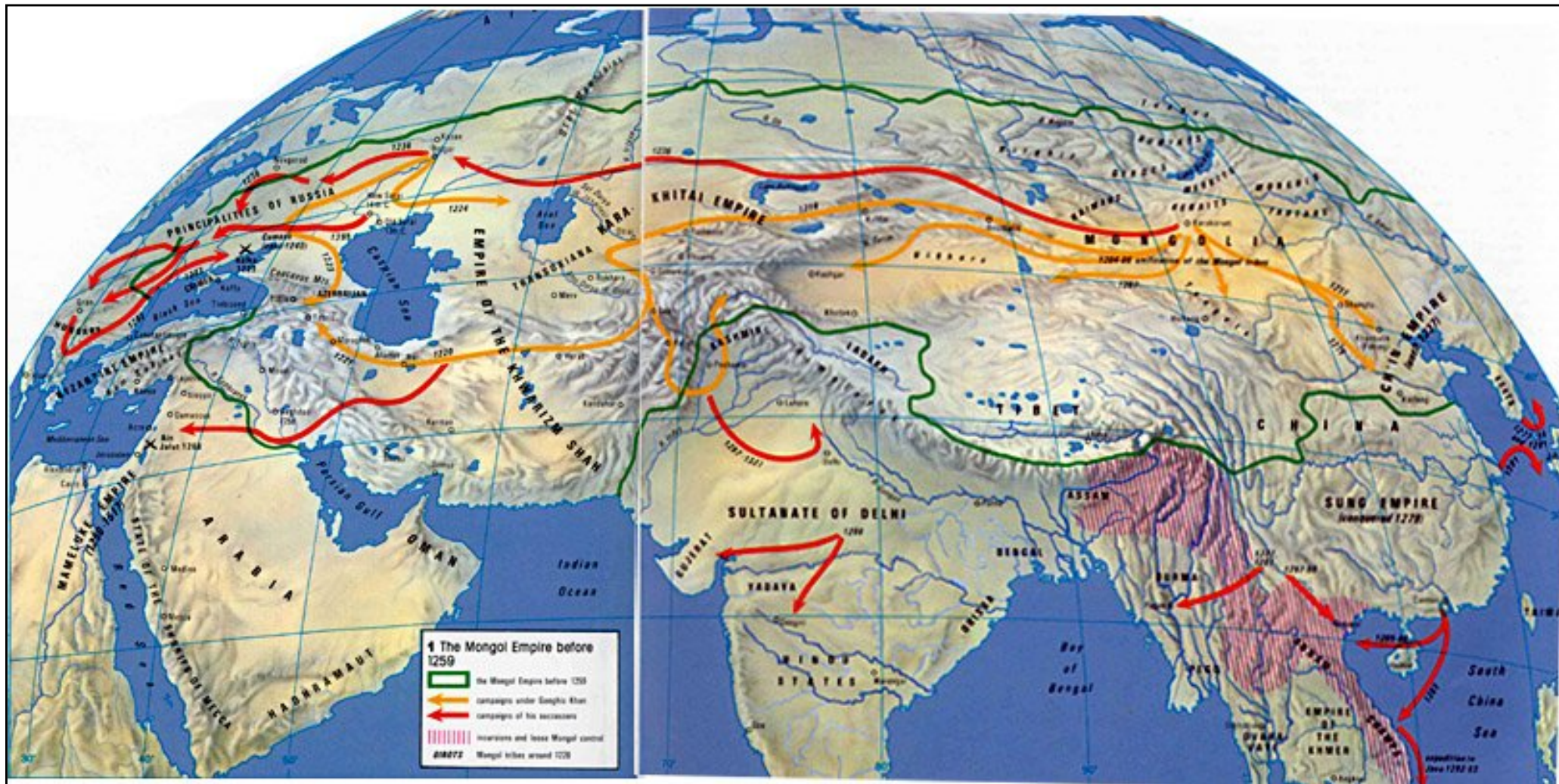
Mongols in Middle East employed local bureaucrats and converted to Islam by 1295.

Local rulers kept in place as long as sufficient tax revenues were delivered to Mongol authorities.

Westward expansion into Africa was stopped in 1260 when they were halted by the Mamluks of Egypt.

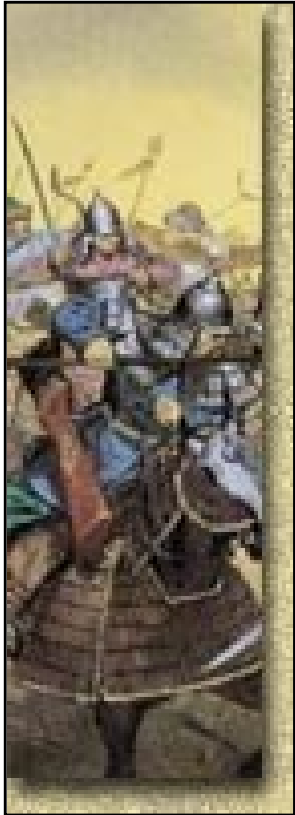
The Pax Mongolia: The Mongol Peace

For a century, the continent of Asia was united under Mongol rule resulting in peace and an increase in trade and cultural interaction. The benefit of this “peace” is debatable when contrasting it the loss of human life during the initial Mongol reign of terror.



The Mongol Decline

What factors do you think caused the decline of the Mongol Empire?



1. Despite great military accomplishments the Mongol Empire only lasted three to four generations.
2. They were great conquerors, but horrible administrators.
3. Overexpansion (as seen in the failed invasion of Japan) and over spending
4. Rivalries among Mongol leaders
5. By 1350, most Mongol territories had been conquered by other armies.

Impact of Interactions: Africa

**Which of the following statements
Accurately compares West and East
Africa during the time period
600-1450?**

- a) Trans-Saharan trade was for West Africa what Indian Ocean trade was for East Africa.**
- b) Christianity converted large parts of the population in both regions.**
- c) Both areas were ruled by centralizing governments controlled by an emperor.**
- d) Large percentages of the populations converted to Islam and eliminated native beliefs.**

A)

Trans-Saharan trade and Indian Ocean trade were the life blood of West Africa and East Africa, respectively.

Christianity influenced parts of the population in East Africa.

West Africa was controlled by a centralizing emperor, but East Africa was organized into city-states.

The areas were not isolated, but interacted extensively.

Large parts of the population did convert to Islam, BUT native beliefs were incorporated into Islam - NOT eliminated.

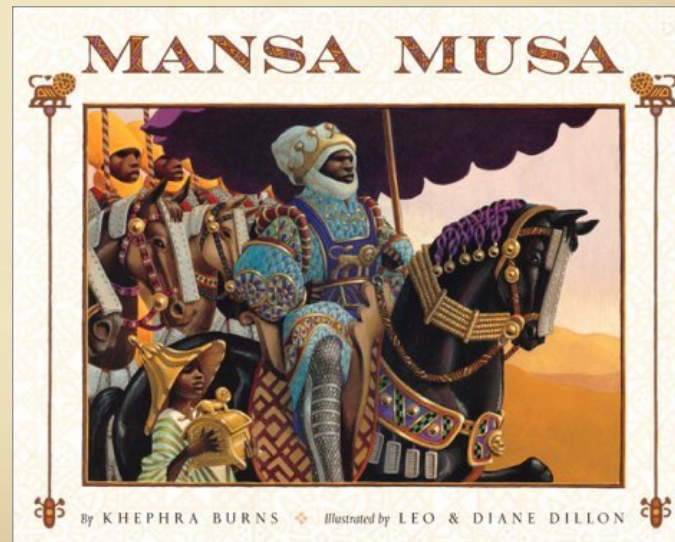
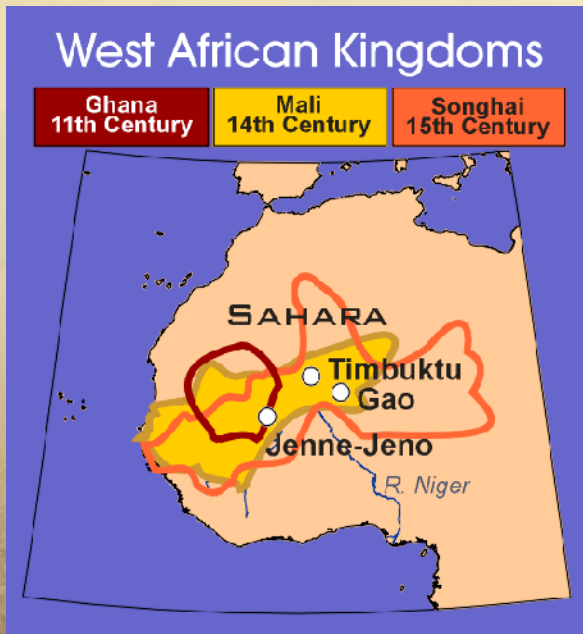
Impact of Interactions: Africa

• Ghana (500-1200)

- Commercially based empire. Center of trade in gold from the south.
- Controlled and secured trade routes.
- Also traded in ivory, slaves, horses, cloth, salt.
- Conversion by emperors to Islam improved diplomatic and economic relations between West Africa and the Islamic World.

• Mali (1235 – late 1400s)

- Controlled and taxed gold salt trade.
- Timbuktu became economic, Islamic, and scholarly focal point of Kingdom.
- Mansa Musa: The Hajj
- Ibn Battuta: The Traveler.
- Absorbed into Songhai.



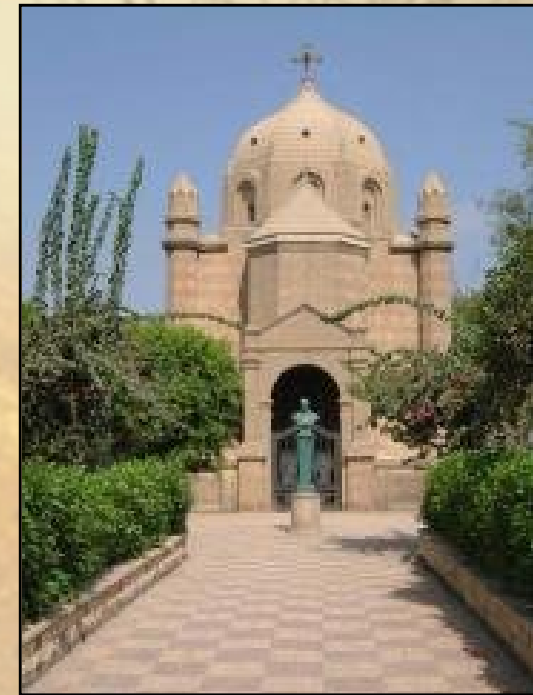
Musa's Hajj



Mosque @ Timbuktu

Christianity in North and East Africa.

•Many Africans in the northern part of the continent converted to Islam after 700 CE, yet there remained a significant Christian tradition in Egypt (Coptic) and Ethiopia. It is believed that St. Mark preached to the East Africans during the Roman period. Ethiopia evolved into a nation with strong Christian traditions.



Church of St. George, Lalibela complex, Ethiopia



East African City-States (c. 900-1500)

Indian Ocean trade was essential to the economic, political, and cultural development of the East African city-states. Bantu peoples have settled on the coast and came into contact with Arab trade merchants. City-states such as Mogadishu, Kilwa, and Sofala developed. These states are often referred to as Swahili city-states, named so for the language spoken there, a mix between Arabic and Bantu: Swahili.

During the 900s, Islamic merchants traded gold, slaves, and ivory for pottery, glass, and textiles from Persia, India, and China. As trade increased, so did the wealth of the city-states.

The ruling elite and wealthy merchants converted to Islam but did not completely give up their own religious and cultural traditions. For the rulers, Islam meant legitimacy and alliances.



Fight for the Holy Land...



- The crusades were a **SERIES** of battles for control of the Holy Land.
 - Christians and Muslims battle back and forth for the land.
- Eventually taken back by the Muslims.



Fight for the Holy Land...





Later Crusades

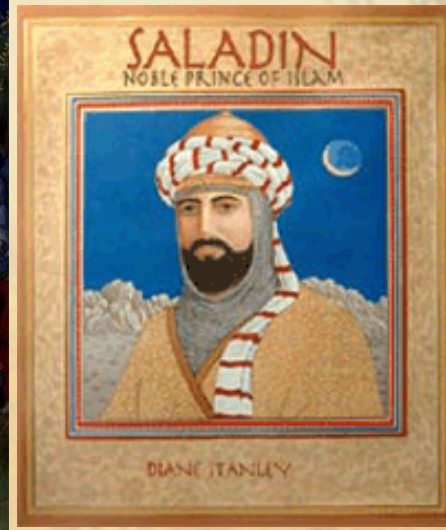
- **Earliest Crusaders TRULY intended to fight for God/Church**
- **Later Crusades were about greed and politics**
- **Crusaders attacked trade rivals and looted churches**

Results of the Crusades

- Later Crusades hurt image of Church
- New goods coming in from Middle East
- Leads to increased trade and exploration
- Brought about decline of feudalism and beginning of end of “Dark Ages”
- Increased “Cultural Diffusion” between Christian and Muslim world.



The Crusades, 1095 - 1204



The Crusades were a series of Christian holy wars conducted against “infidels” in the holy land of Palestine. The most significant was a massive expedition led by the Catholic Church to recapture Palestine from the Muslims. Pope Urban II launched the Crusades in 1095 when he called for Christians to take up arms and seize the Holy Land. The Pope encouraged recruitment by stating that all those who fought would be spiritually cleansed.

After the First Crusade, Christians captured territories including Jerusalem and established feudal states. But the disorganized Muslim forces reorganized, and retook Jerusalem in 1187. The Fourth Crusade went terribly wrong when crusaders conquered Constantinople and severely weakened the Byzantine empire and their ability to trade.

Though the quest for the Holy Land was a failure, it led to great economic developments in Europe; it encouraged trade with Muslim merchants and created an increase in European demand for Asian goods. As a result, Italian merchants (capitalizing on the weakened condition of Constantinople) greatly profited. Cities like Venice and Genoa prospered and Europe in general was reintroduced to the goods, technology, and culture of the outside



Impact of Interaction

Europe during the High Middle Ages (c.1000-1450)

While the traditional feudal economy was based on agriculture in the countryside, a new pre-modern economy was evolving by the year 1100.

Increased trade began to stimulate the growth of commercial sites in the heart of Europe. One example of this includes Hamburg in present day Germany. Part of the Hanseatic League, Hamburg was a major port on the North Sea. The Hanseatic League regulated taxes and created rules for fair trade among the member cities.

Another example is Florence. This central Italian city-state controlled the flow of goods up and down the peninsula. Called the “Republic of Florence”, this city-state became a center for banking and commerce by 1300 and its economic wealth later enabled it to be right at the forefront of the Italian Renaissance.

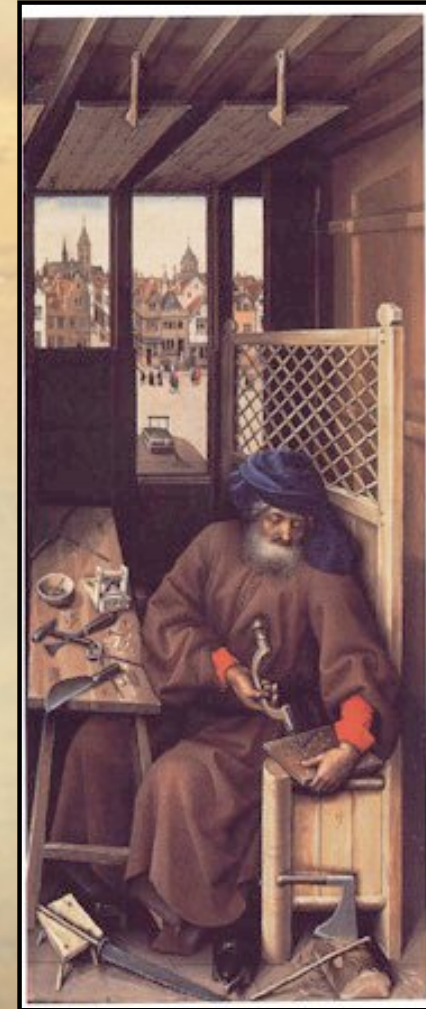


Formation of Guilds

The Guild System: A hierarchy of people who make up the work force or play an important role in the economy of a trade or trades.

Purpose of Guilds

- Renewed contact with the Islamic world created new opportunities for trade.
- Merchant guilds provided greater security and less risk of losses than did individual action.
- Craft guilds determined quality, quantity and price of the goods that they produced.
- Provided social safety nets for funeral expenses and pensions for widows and family members.



Metal worker guild



Medieval Guilds

Bakers guild



Carpenter guild



Boot maker guild

Stone mason guild



Economic Recovery in Europe

Italian Trade

Europe changed a great deal during the Later Middle Ages. Towns grew and trade increased along with all types of businesses. Even after the fall of the Roman Empire some trade with European countries still occurred. Sometimes manors would trade with one another and Europe still traded with the Byzantine Empire. They exchanged olive oil and wine from Europe for spices and silk from Asia.

The Crusades had the affect of reopening some of the trade routes. During the crusades both men and supplies were carried back and forth from Europe to Palestine. The Italian cities of Venice, Genoa and Pisa carried on most of this trade. The Italian ships traveled across the Mediterranean Sea to the Near East and carried back goods that came from as far away as India and China. From Italy other European traders took the goods and traded them all over Europe.

Of course the Europeans needed something worth while to trade. At first they only had raw materials to trade. Soon though, they learned to make products to trade. They made woolen and silk cloth, metal ware, and leather goods. The Italian traders not only traded with Europe but they sent their ships around to England and northern Europe from which the Italian ships brought back furs, wood, grain, copper and fish. Key centers of trade developed in the city-states of Milan, Florence and Venice.



Economic Recovery in Europe

The Hanseatic League

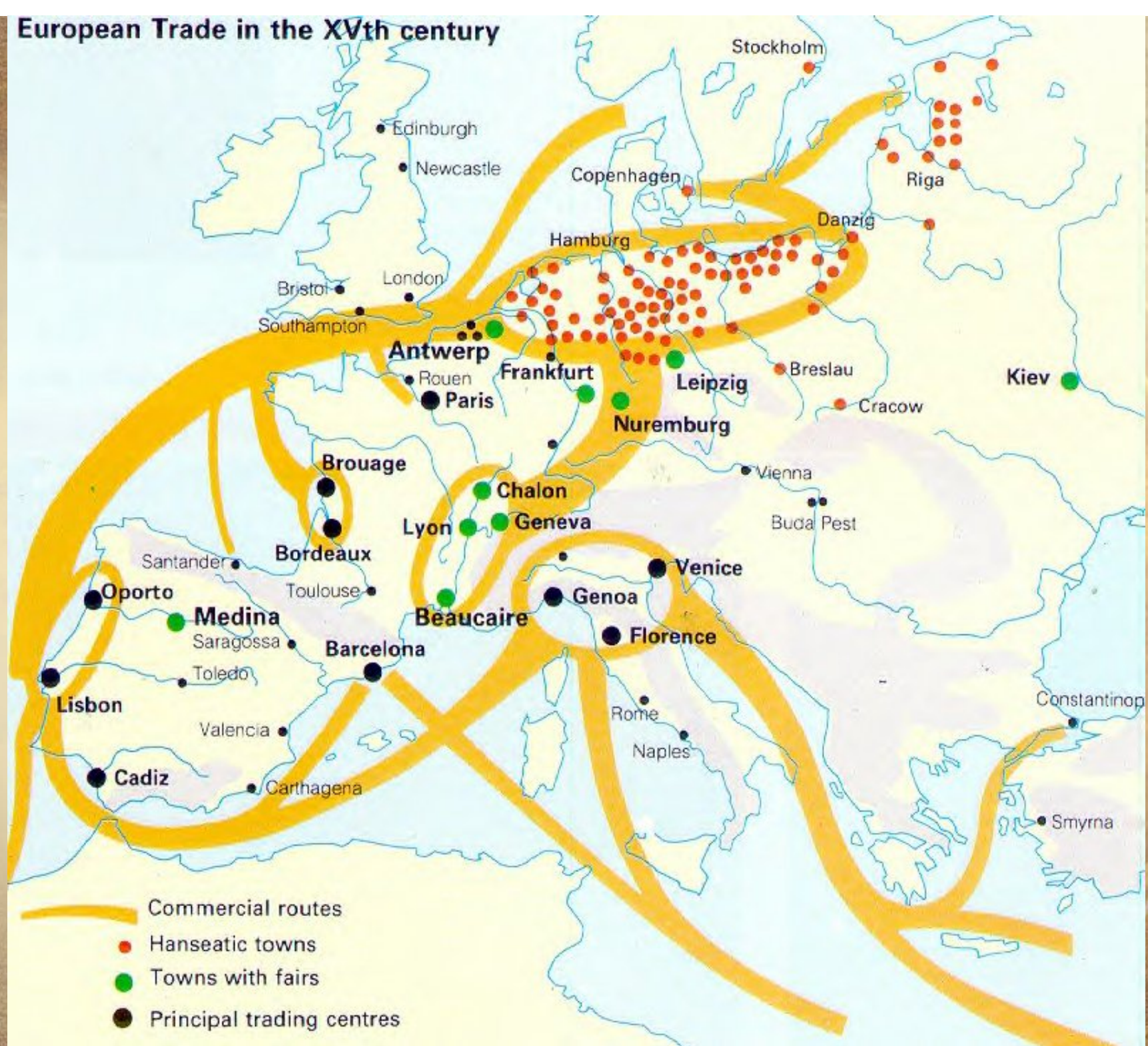
In the 1100's group of traders and merchants in medieval North German towns joined together to form an association. The league formed because central governments of the medieval period were weak, so there were no navies and no international law regulating trade. As a result, merchants in trading towns needed a way to protect their interests, and banded together. In order to obtain security, exclusive trading rights, and possibly a monopoly on trades, the towns drew closer together.

By the mid-1300's, many northern German towns, including Lubeck and Hanburg, were members of the Hanseatic League. Eventually the league was able to monopolize (control) trade in the Baltic and North Seas. It worked to make navigation safer by controlling piracy, building lighthouses, and training sailors.



A depiction of Hamburg, a Hanseatic trading city.

European Trade in the XVth century



Economic Recovery in Europe

The Portuguese Spice Trade

During the Middle Ages, spices such as pepper and cinnamon were extremely valuable. Spices could be used for many things; such as to preserve and flavor meat, in perfumes, and in medicines. Their value prompted many people to risk their lives traveling to Asia to obtain them. When the Ottoman Turks expanded their empire and blocked traders from crossing Eastern Europe and the Middle East into Asia, Europeans looked for new sea routes to the East.



Portuguese trade in China

In the early 1400's, Portugal began to explore Africa to find a direct sea route to Asia and its riches. Prince Henry the Navigator founded a school for navigational studies and expedition planning. From the late 15th century, the Portuguese dominated trade with the Arabs on Africa's east coast. Portuguese explorers eventually rounded the tip of Africa, and established trading posts in Africa, India, Japan, and China. Trade, especially the spice trade, brought great wealth to Portugal.

Portuguese Spice Trade



The map above shows the voyages of Vasco Da Gama, who was able to reach India by sea and gain access to the Spice Islands.

European Trade, c. 15th century

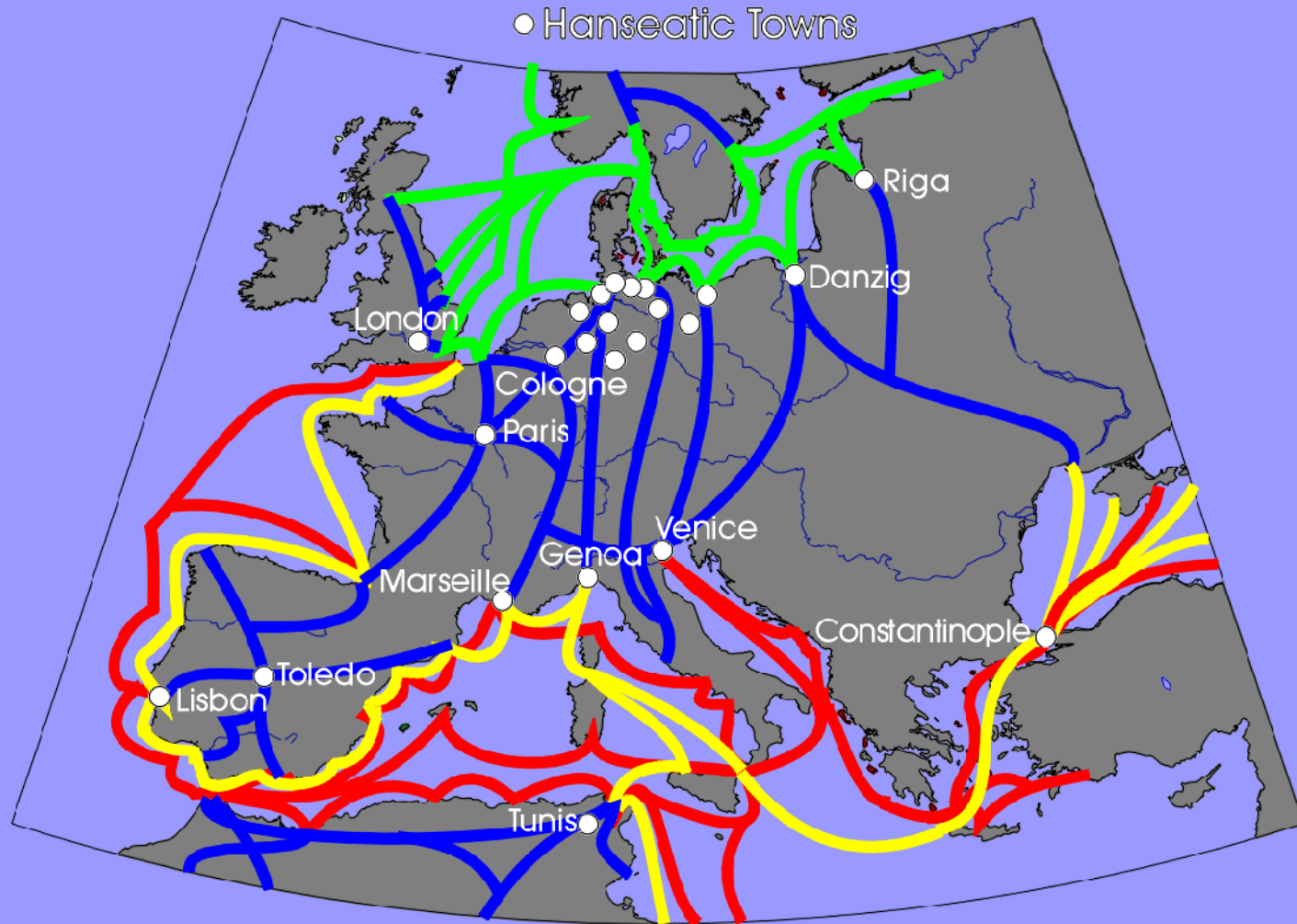
Medieval Trade Routes

Hanseatic
Routes

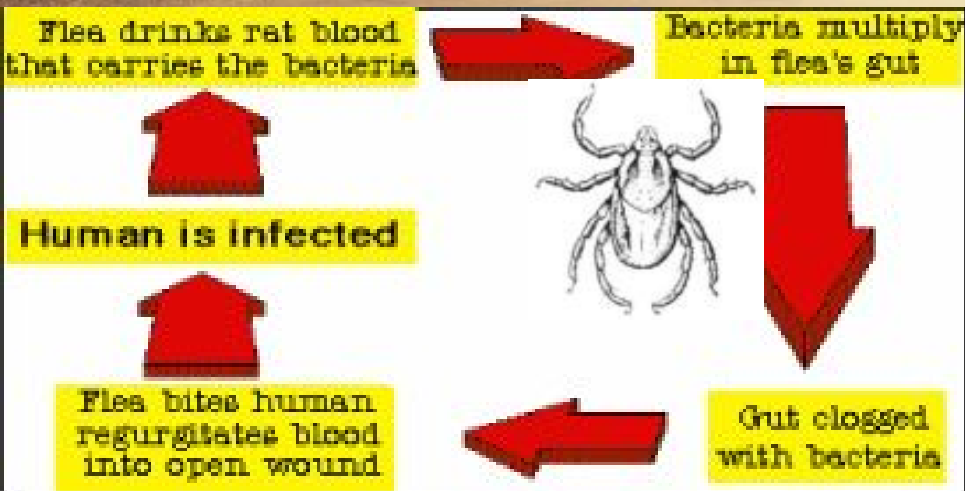
Venetian
Routes

Genoese
Routes

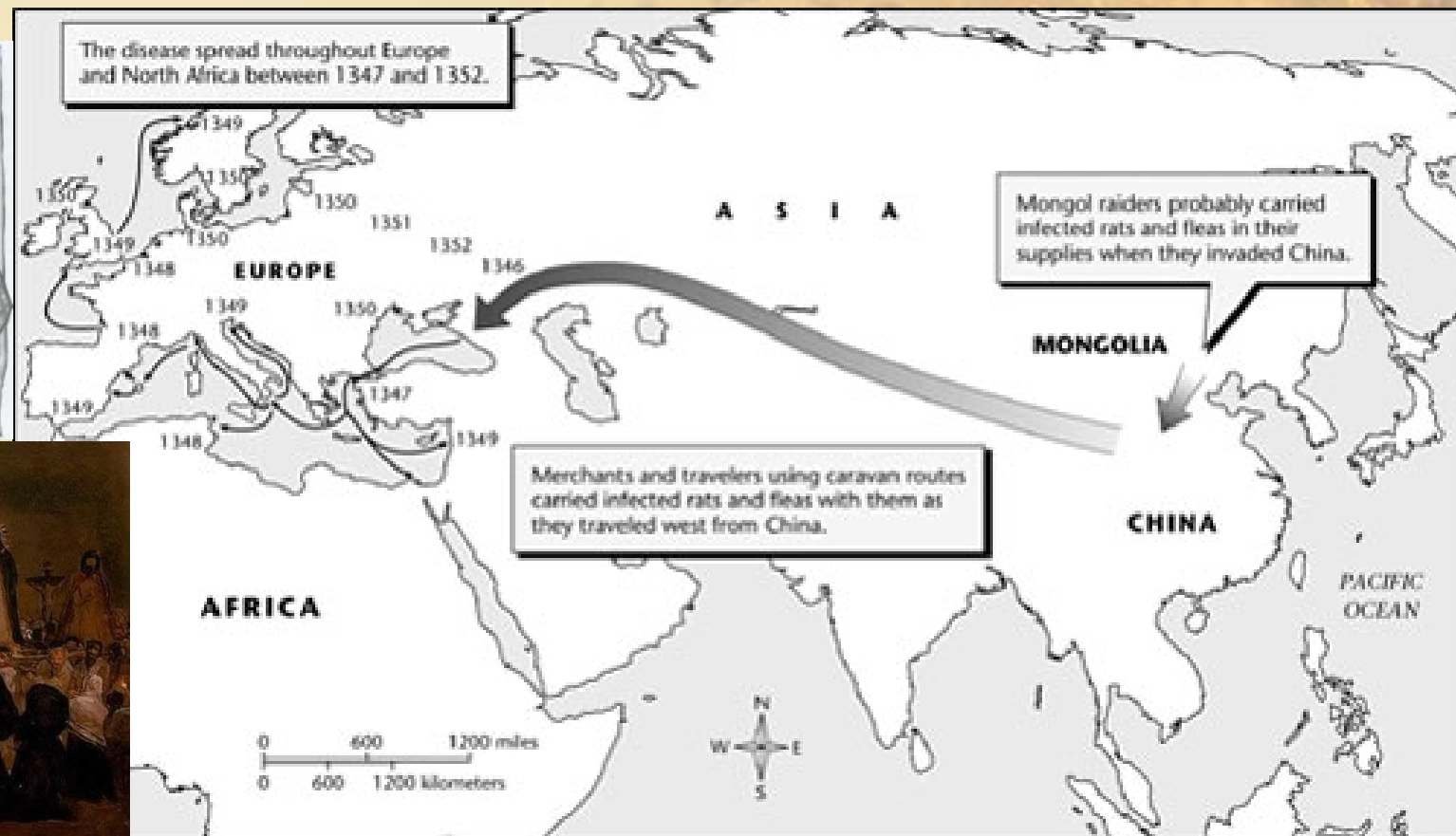
Overland
Connections



The Spread of Disease: Plague (1340s to late 1600s)

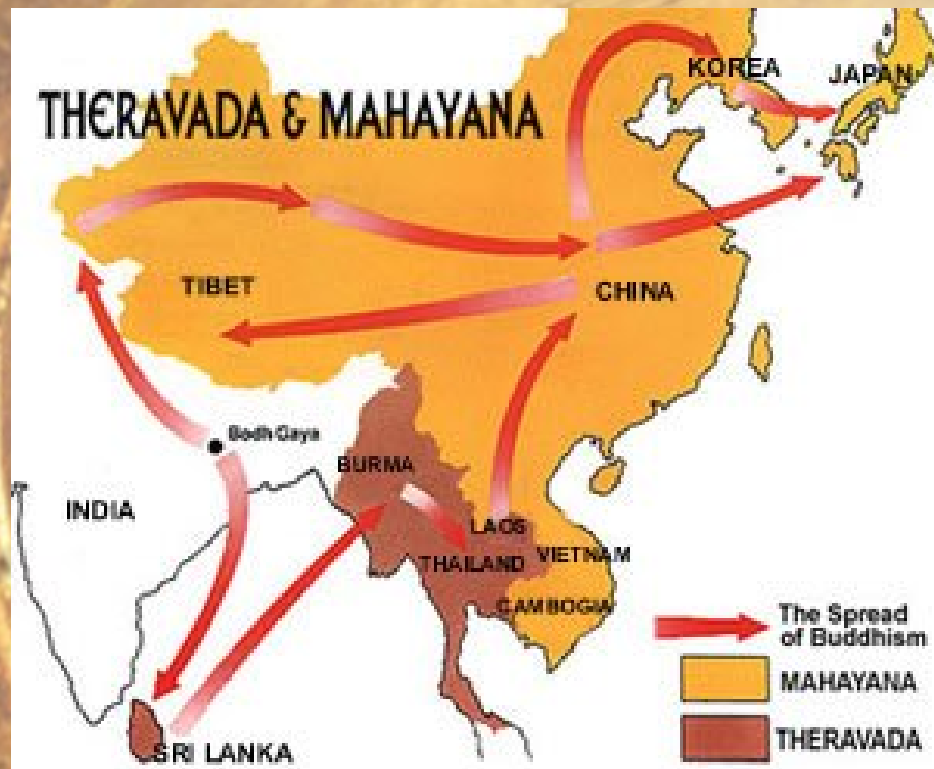


Most victims of the devastating disease died in just a few days. As a result, population decreased significantly, causing great labor shortages. In Western Europe, workers demanded higher wages and peasants rebelled, leading to a decrease in serfdom and a weakening of the feudal system, Anti-Semitism also increased as Jews, used as scapegoats were accused of poisoning the wells. Some Christians, questioned their faith amid all of the death and seemingly senseless destruction.



Missionary Campaigns

Buddhism: From the start, Buddhism was a missionary religion.



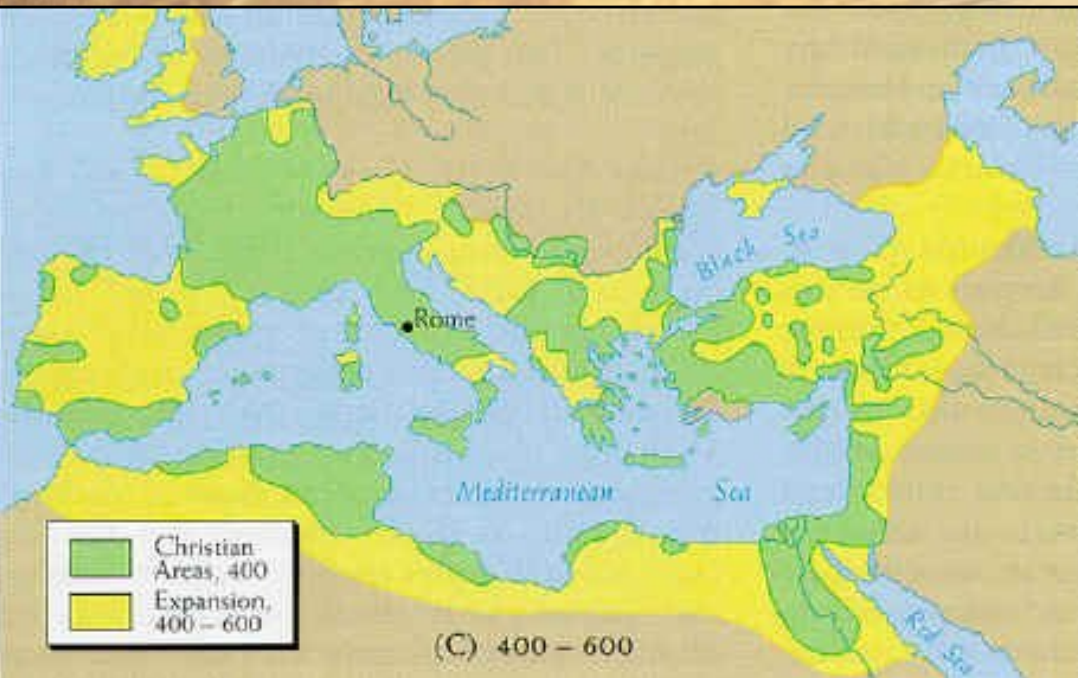
Theravada Buddhism:
Conservative, stricter form. Spread to S.E. Asia. "Southern Buddhism"

Mahayana Buddhism:
Central and East Asia. Focused more on rituals and meditation. Greater tolerance for prior traditions. Worshipped holy people known as Bodhisattvas

Because Buddhism lacked an organized church, it was able to merge with existing local customs. In Japan, it was initially resisted by Shinto leaders until it blended (Syncretism) in the worship of Shinto divinities. The lack of an organized structure also contributed to its loss of popularity in Central Asia during the time of Islamic expansion.

Missionary Campaigns

Christianity



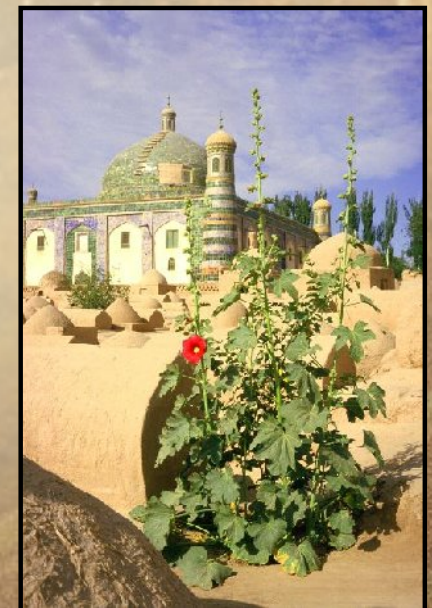
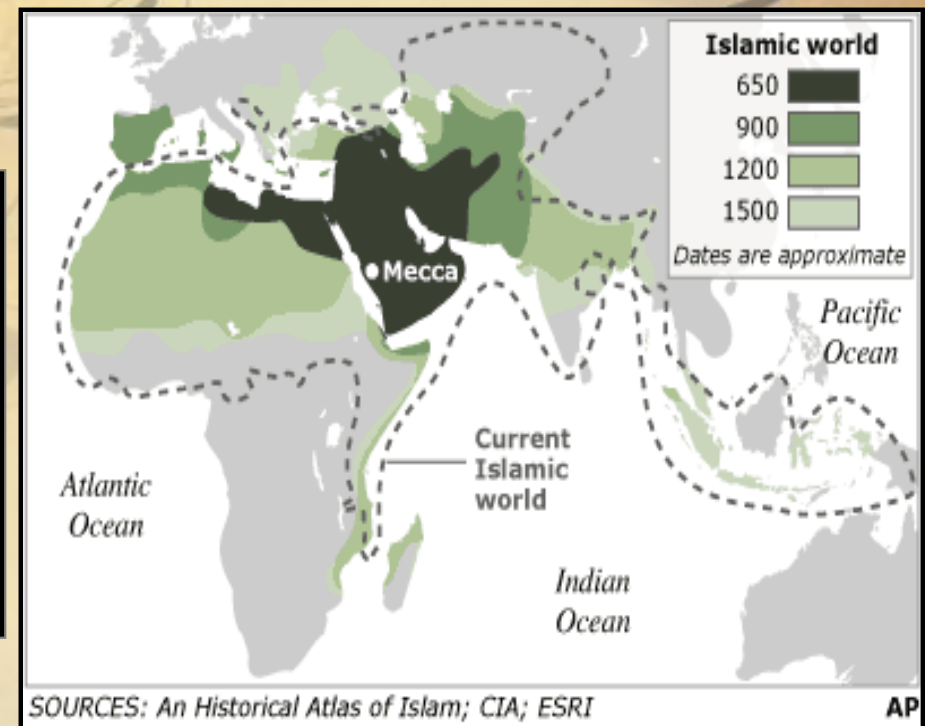
Like Buddhism, syncretism aided the spread of Christianity. Pagan heroes or holy figures (saints) were seen as mediators between God and his people. Polytheistic holidays such as the winter solstice were incorporated by placing Christmas on the same day. In Asia, Nestorian Christianity spread to Mesopotamia and Persia, where Islamic conquerors allowed them to practice their religion. Merchants spread Nestorian Christianity as far as India, Central Asia, and China, but they received little or no support from established rulers. For the most part, Christianity seemed alien to most East Asians. **WHY??**

Missionary Campaigns

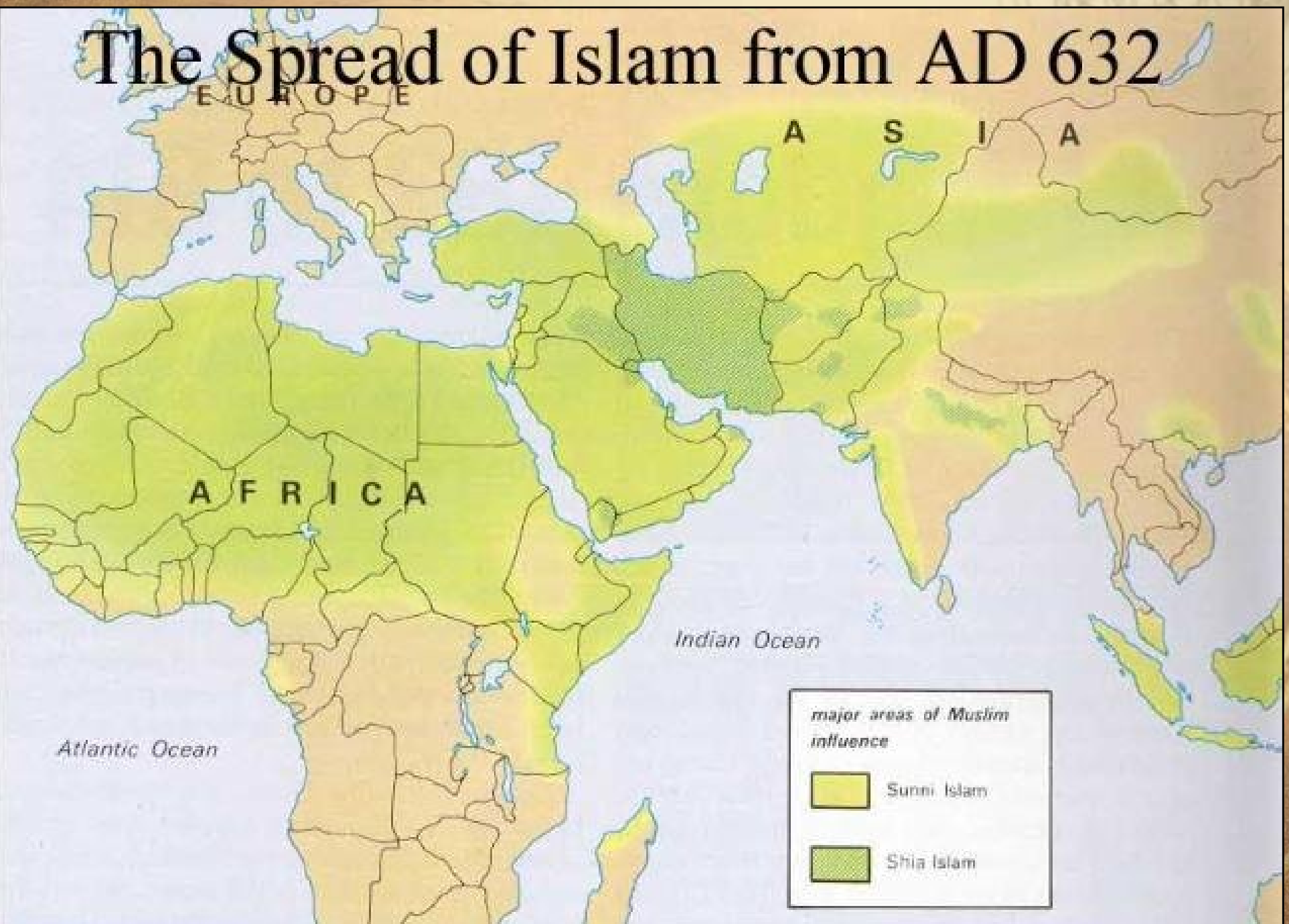
Islam

Islam spread through two main avenues: military conquest, and trade and missionary activity. Through military conquest and political influence, the religion spread because of its tolerance for other beliefs and a special tax (jizya) levied against infidels.

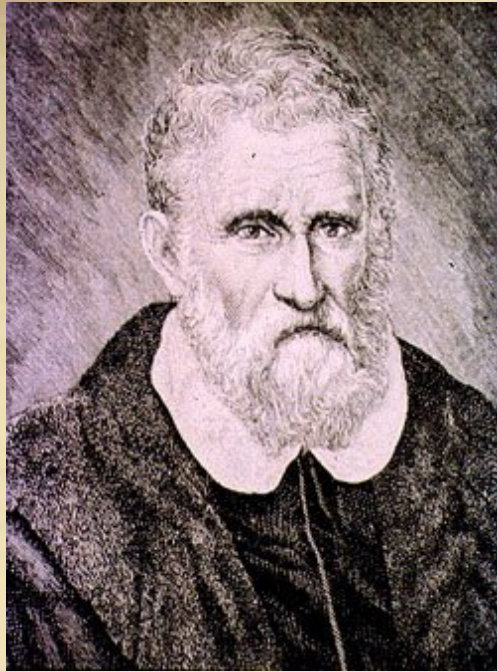
Through trade and missionary activity, the religion spread because of its simple message of what to do and what not to do. Plus, lower-class individuals welcomed their inclusion as spiritual equals as well as Islam's influence on charity.



The Spread of Islam from AD 632



Marco Polo



Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years.

He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.



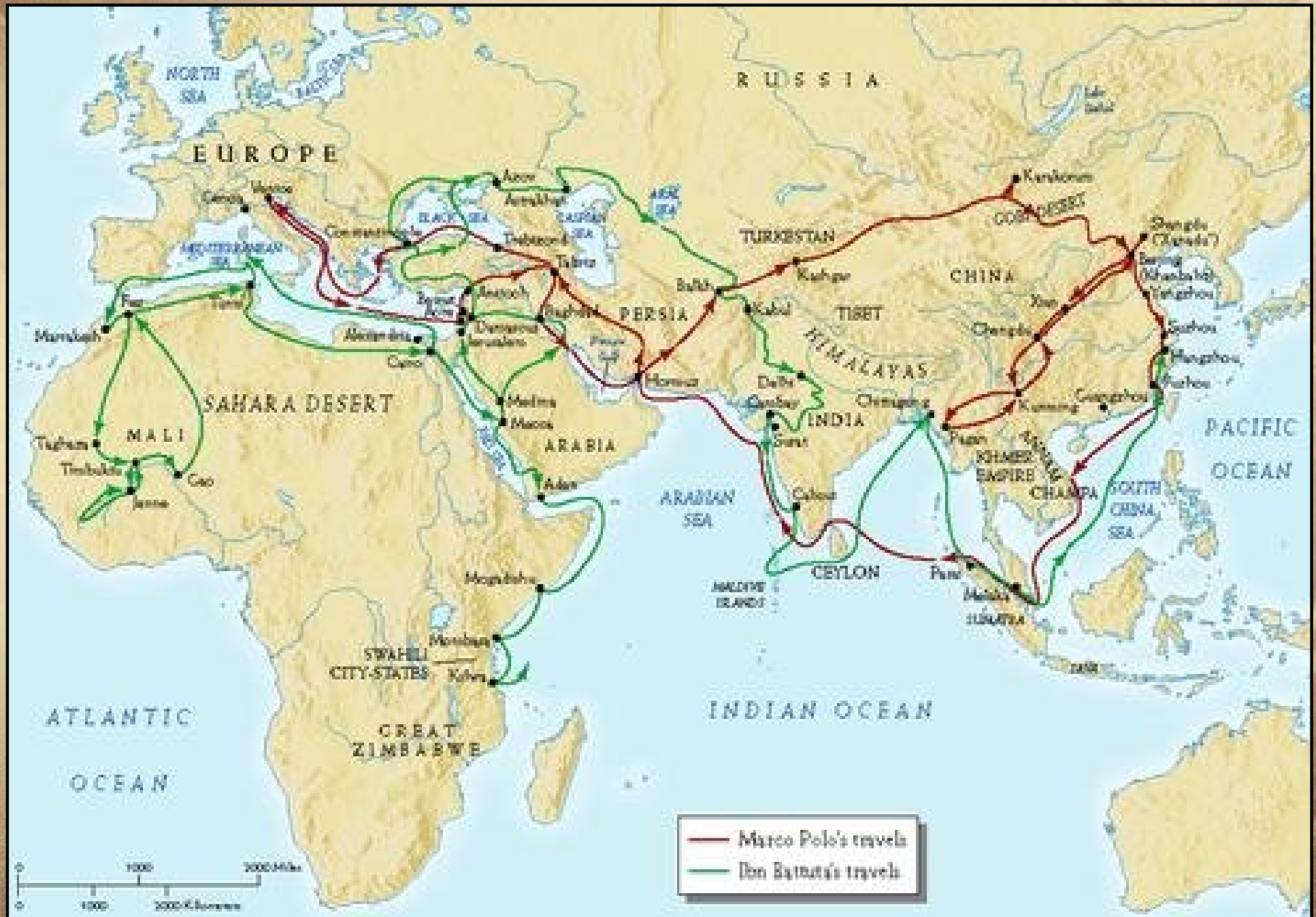
Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta was born at Tangier, Morocco, in 1304 C.E. He began to travel when he was twenty one years of age. His travels lasted for about 30 years, after which he returned to Fez, Morocco at the court of the Sultan and dictated accounts of his journeys, the famous Travels of Ibn Battuta. He died in 1369.

Ibn Battuta was the only medieval traveler who is known to have visited the lands of every Muslim ruler of his time. He also traveled in Ceylon, China, Byzantium and South Russia. The mere extent of his travels is estimated at no less than 75,000 miles, a figure which is not likely to have been surpassed before the age of steam.



Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta



Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges



Reasons: Commercial, political, militaristic, diplomatic, or Missionary

Cultural Diffusion: Songs, stories, religious ideas, philosophical views, and technological and scientific knowledge. (Compass)

Spread of Crops: Muslims introduced Citrus fruits, rice, and cotton to west and Sub-Saharan Africa. They also brought sugarcane to southwest Asia and north Africa. Europeans brought sugarcane to Mediterranean islands of Sicily, Cyprus, and Crete. (Led to use of slave labor)

Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges



Spread and development of gunpowder: Mongol invaders learned about gunpowder in China and by 1214, they had an artillery unit in their army. They used catapults to lob powder bombs into cities. Muslim armies soon developed similar weapons.

By 1258, gunpowder had reached Europe, who began making gunpowder-fueled rockets and cannons.

Result: Cultural Diffusion led to increased population, promoted economic development, enabled mariners and explorers to travel more safely and efficiently, and changed the nature of warfare.

Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Political Development

Mongols collapsed in 1368.

Hongwu established the Ming Dynasty.

Erase memory of Mongol occupation.

Confucian education and civil service reinstated.

Private merchants traded and manufactured porcelain, silk, and cotton.

Ming "Brilliant" lasted until 1644.



China



Intellectual Development

Neo-Confucianism promoted

Yongle Encyclopedia promoted Chinese traditions.

Jesuit missionaries (Mateo Ricci) introduce European technology. Clock.

Wider production of printed materials.

Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Exploration

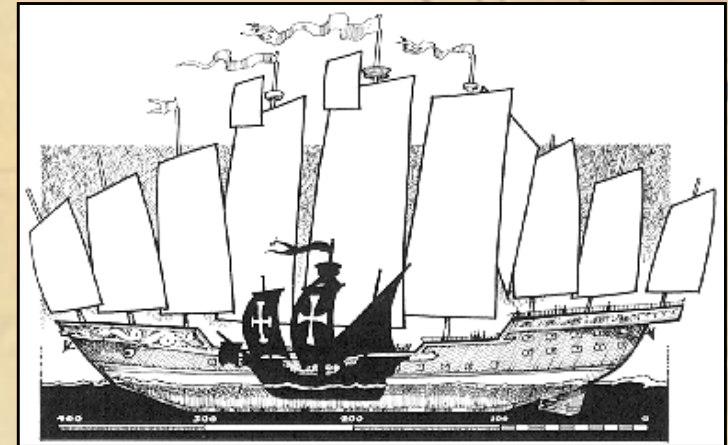
“Comeback Back” Tours (7 between 1405 -1433).

Massive naval and trade fleet headed by Zheng He, a Chinese Muslim eunuch.

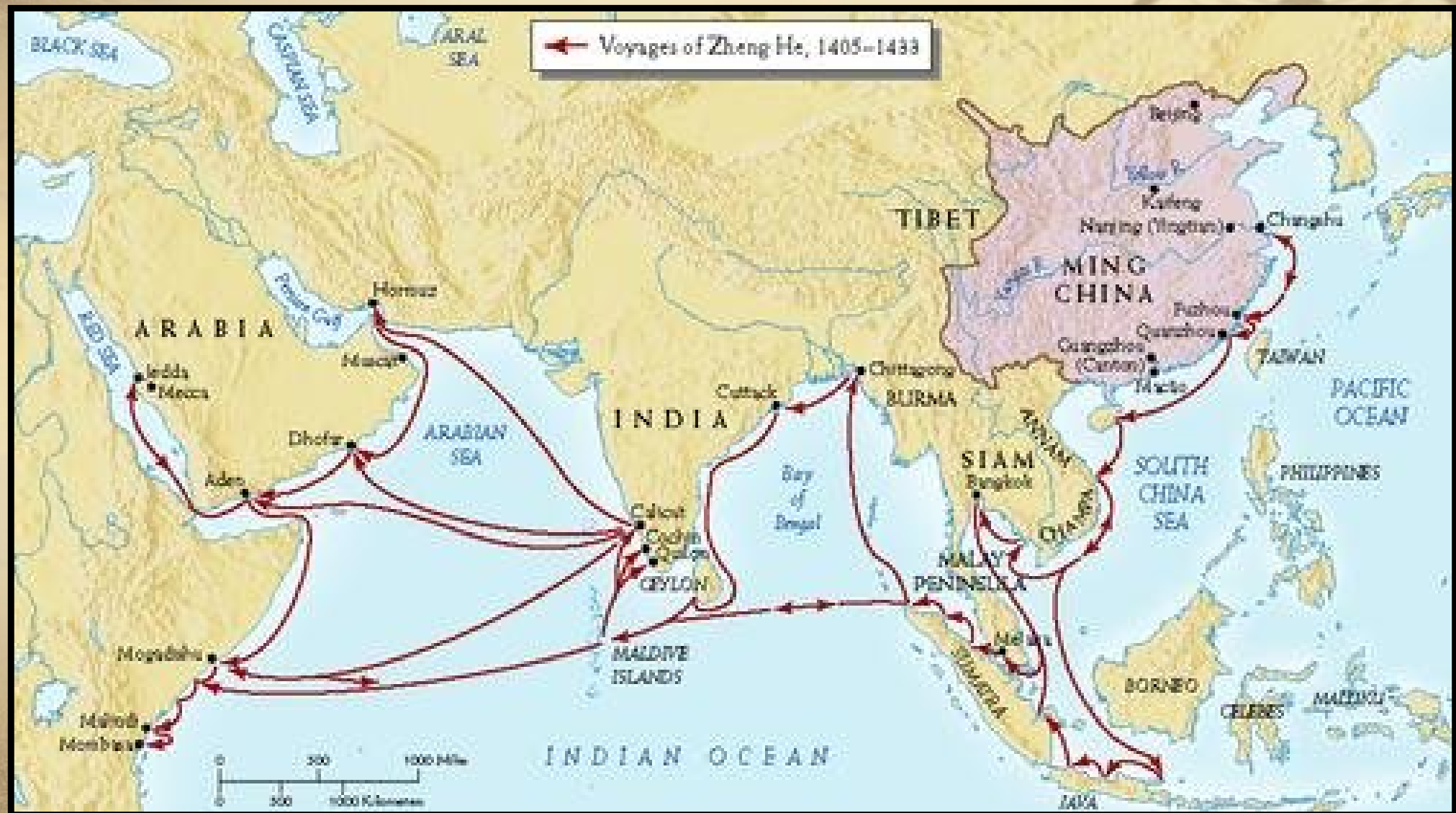
Established tributary relations with regions throughout the eastern hemisphere.

Voyages ended in 1433 as Confucian bureaucrats claimed foreign interests had no value to China and military resources should be directed towards protecting northern frontier from attack.

China



Zheng He



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Political Developments

By 1400, regional states were developing into powerful monarchies.

Taxed citizens directly and maintained standing armies.

Spanish *Reconquista* put Spain back in the hands of Iberian Catholics and not the Moors.

Italian city states grew wealthy from trade. Florence, Milan, Venice.

Competition between nations led to innovative weapons, ships, and other technology that would allow Europe to exert its influence world wide.

The stage was being set for a GLOBAL SHIFT IN POWER STILL FELT TODAY.

Europe



Reconquista de Granada



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Intellectual Development

The Renaissance / “Rebirth”

Sparked by renewed contact with classical Greek and Roman heritage via the Islamic world and trade.

Increased wealth led to more resources begin devoted to the arts.

Humanism: Stressed the importance of human existence. Reflected in art and literature.

Italy’s favorable trading location gave rise to the Renaissance.

Medici family of Florence.

Painting, science, and sculpture flourished.

Europe



Davinci



Michelangelo



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Europe



European Exploration

Questioning spirit of Renaissance inspired Europeans to look outward and explore.

Major Motivations: GLORY, GOLD, GOD.

Portuguese: Find a trade route bypassing the Middle East and middlemen. Prince Henry the Navigator promoted expeditions along African coast. Portugal was first European nation to sail around tip of Africa and into Indian Ocean for trade.

Spanish: Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus' journey. Western Route to Asia, 1492.



Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella

American Civilizations

Maya (c. 300 to 900)

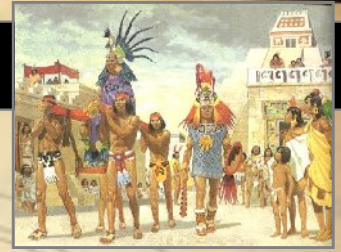
Borrowing from Olmec traditions, the Mayans developed large domain and lived in scattered settlements on the Yucatan peninsula in southeastern Mexico. Archaeologists have discovered the following features of their regional culture

- An agricultural economy
 - Lack of large domesticated animals for labor
- A ritualistic polytheism
 - Urban areas with thousands of people
- Independent city-states, linked by trade
 - A staple diet of maize (corn) and beans



American Civilizations

Aztecs 1400-1521



Also known as the Mexica people, the Aztecs were the last great Mesoamerican culture before the arrival of the Europeans. Taking advantage of the Toltecs decline, the Aztecs used their fighting skills to take control off the Lake Texcoco region. The Aztec culture was characterized by:

- A militant warrior tradition to subdue tributary city-states. Present day central Mexico.
 - Rule by severe despots
- A priestly class to oversee rituals, including human sacrifice
- A ritualistic polytheistic religion with an extensive pantheon
- A large urban capital, Tenochtitlan, with 150,000 inhabitants built on an island in Lake Texcoco
- A decentralized network of city-states that paid tribute.
 - Aztecs fell due to contact with the Spanish (Cortes). Warfare and disease played major roles in the extinction of the Aztec people.



American Civilizations

Incas 1400-1540



In the South American highlands, clans developed an Andean culture which led to the rise of an empire in the 1300s CE. These people-the Incas-conquered a large area and absorbed many tribes in central-western South America. In 90 years, the Incan empire grew into a stretch of land that covered over 3,000 miles from north to south. History remembers the Inca for:

- Centralized empire with its capital at Cuzco (present day Peru)
- An extensive, irrigated agricultural economy that adapted to the rugged terrain of the Andes Mts. By building terraces for farming and extensive network of roads
- Polytheistic religion: Sun worship
- Patriarchal society
- Privileged class of nobles, headed by a king, in which royal ancestors were revered and worshipped
- No written language. Used quipu, a system of colored, knotted ropes to keep records.
- Fell to the Spanish conquistador, Pizarro



Change Analysis Chart (600-1450 CE) Regional and Transregional Interactions

Name _____
Score / 20 Hour _____

April 5, 2011

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
1. Human-Environ Interaction (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">world pop ~200 millenvironmental damage, deforestation, desertification, erosion)cities/capitals served as centers of relig, trade, & political activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">diseases/pathogens still spread easily, though amount/degree of spread increased dramatically (e.g. Bubonic Plague)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">new migrations (Vikings, Berbers, Polynesians, Bantus)inter-regional travelers (Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">world pop ~400 millspread of languages, cultures, religionshemispheric exposure to diseases (Afro-Eurasia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">migrations & trade → diffusion of languages, religions, cultures, technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confucianism & Buddhism in E. Asia			
2. Culture (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">cities served as cultural centers, relig, politicseach empire had its own religion(s) (e.g. Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism)Islam, 622 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">new constructions (Grand Canal)Schism (Catholic-E. Orthodoxy)Muslim tech (medicine, hospitals, algebra)Islam's spread: Iberia ← Arabia → SE AsiaConfucianism spread → Japan & SE Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">dar al Islamgreater contact among cultures (Crusades, Silk Roads, dar al Islam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Merchants & missionaries traveling into new areas → cult diff (Sufi Muslims → India, Confucianism → SE Asia, & → Silk Roads, Christians → Kievan Rus)	
3. Politics (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Empires: Large, Regional in Size (Maya, Byzantium, Umayyad, Gupta, Tang)established administrative bureaucracies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">traditional symbols & methods of power & legitimacy (temples, patriarchy)political diffusion (political ideas from one empire to another)privilege of elites over lower classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional and Trans-Regional Empires (Mongols, Delhi, Ottomans, Ming, Aztec)traditional & new administrative techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">larger empires → cult diffusionadmin methods → larger empires	

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
4. Economics (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">trade = regional/inter-regionalspecialized labor in urban areasslaves do least desirable work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">luxury goods still common in trade routesslavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">regional trading zones: Indian OceanSilk Roadstrans-SaharanMediterraneanE Asia (Zheng He)E Atlantic coastAmericas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">larger trans-regional empires → easier long-distance tradenew/improved technologies→increased trade	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Silk Roads reinvigorated after Han/ Rome, reach height during Mongolscities specifically focused as trading centers: (Timbuktu, Calicut, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan) drove politicslonger dist inter-regional trade aided by new technologies (compass, astrolabe, checks, credit, banks, paper money)Trade Guilds (Hanseatic League)			
5. Social (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">social hierarchies, political & relig elitespatriarchy in politics & religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">social hierarchy mostly patriarchal, class/caste-based.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">clear social hierarchies w/in empiresvariation among empirespatriarchy still most common	<ul style="list-style-type: none">size of empires required toleration of multiple ethnicitiesbiological basis/ rationalization (?) of patriarchy	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>some</i> cultures gave women greater autonomy (Mongols, W Africa, Japan, SE Asia)large empires incorporated dozens of ethnic groups			

AP World History
Matching Trio's

Name _____

April 12, 2013

Era #3: 600-1450 Key			
Person/People	Vocabulary	Event	Year (Extra Credit)
Justinian	caesaropapism	<i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i>	c. 527-565
Maya	maize	Popol Vuh	c. 600
Thomas Aquinas	scholasticism	Medieval Europe	c. 1250
Prince Vladimir	cyrillic	Kievan Rus	989
Tang Taizong	equal field system	Grand Canal	c. 600
Sufis	caravan	Sultanate of Delhi	1206-1526
Urban II	excommunicate	Crusades	1095
Charlemagne	investiture controversy	Holy Roman Empire	c. 800
Muhammad	sharia	Abbasid Caliphate	750-1258
Song Dynasty	south-pointing needle	Neoconfucianism	960-1179
Ming Dynasty	Scholar Bureaucrat	Yongle Encyclopedia	1369-1644
Heian Japan	seppuku	<i>The Tale of Genji</i>	794-1185
Bantus	kinship groups	sub-Saharan migrations	2000 BCE - 1000 CE